The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist,
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp, N P		
do	W P	Milligan Walker,
do	E P	H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp	E P	Henry Krebs,
do	W P	Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp	S P	Hiram Grove,
do	N P	Josiah Rossman
Haines twp	E P	William Keen,
do	W P	George M Keister,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Corman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp	N P	F A Foreman,
do	S P	W W Royer,
Rush twp,	S P	J M Clarr,
do	N P	John Howe,
Snow Shoe	W P	Andrew Lucas,
do	E P	James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		John G Hall,

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

Lightning is opening business rather early, and it is time the lightning rod men be getting around. On Tuesday 2d, at Alton, Ill., a heavy sleet storm was accompanied by vivid lightning and loud thunder and at Upper Alton Wm. G. Lee was killed by lightning while eating his dinner.

A healthy sound comes from the Clearfield region. The reported strike of miners in that region is not correct, as the utmost good feeling prevails between the miners and their employers. The miners express themselves as entirely satisfied with the scale of prices as they now are for mining coal.

The Senatorial contest in Indiana ended in the election of David Turpie The Democratic Labor representative left Mr. Allen and cast his vote for the Democratic candidate, while the three Republican Labor representatives voted for Senator Harrison. Judge Turpie thus received 76 votes and Senator Harrison 74.

That old tramp, the Legislative *Record*, has come along. It looks as dirty and unwashed as ever, and is about 40 days behind time The Legislative *Record* and Abe Lazy, known through central Pennsylvania, are the two original tramps and nuisances. Abe is now in the Juniata county poor house, while the *Record* is still a festive tramp.

The senatorial apportionment bill as reported at Harrisburg puts Clearfield into the XXXII instead of the XXXIV district, throws Centre county out and hitches it on to Huntingdon, while Clearfield and Clinton are made the Thirty-second district. With Centre tacked on to Huntingdon makes a close district and the Democrats must present a solid front to elect a Senator.

The prohibition amendment passed finally in the State Senate on Thursday by a vote of 29 to 2—Messrs. Reyburn and Upperman, Republicans, voting nay. The measure not having originated either in committee room or either branch of the Legislature, but in the Republican caucus, the Democratic Senators entered a protest against caucus legislation as the result of party intrigue and refrained from voting on the measure.

The European war cloud is not quite so red for the last few days. Professions of peaceful intentions have been received both from Berlin and Paris, and there is some relief from the extreme tension that has alarmed all Europe for the past ten days. It may be only a lull, the usual calm before the storm. Very few people in London have any confidence in the situation. There is a real and deep-seated distrust all around. There has been a fall of from 5 to 10 per cent. in all European Government securities since the 1st of January. Such a decline cannot continue long without resulting in a general financial crash.

A remarkable feature of the dispatches and discussions of the last two weeks on the prospects of war is the conspicuous position assigned therein to General Boulanger. It was one of the Berlin papers which called him a second Bonaparte, and the whole of Europe took the hint. The question is everywhere asked whether he is really to be the second Napoleon. If he has any love of newspaper notoriety he is certainly being gratified to the fullest extent. Biographies of him appear in every sheet. His portrait, too, is becoming as common as that of Bismarck.

DID RIGHT.

The bill creating four new magistrates for Philadelphia, at a salary of $3,000 for each, was signed by Gov. Beaver. The press of Philadelphia was opposed to the measure and so were the citizens We think Gov. Beaver did right in signing the bill. The only fault about it that we can see, is, that it does not call for ten instead of four magistrates. When Philadelphia keeps voting to retain the iniquitous bosses in power, she should swallow boss measures and smile. The men who run the machine generally make their wages out of obnoxious legislation for Philadelphia, yet that boss ridden city will keep voting for the bosses all the same. Gen Grant once said the only way to ensure the repeal of an obnoxious measure was to enforce it. The only way to cure Philadelphia from voting for the bosses, is to give the chaps full sway in legislation affecting that city and helping themselves. We score one for Gov. Beaver for signing the magistrates bill, and regret it was not a much bitterer pill.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following legislation of general interest was passed in the respective houses last week.

The following bills have passed the senate finally and gone to the house:

6. To organize and define the congressional districts of Pennsylvania.

13. Authorizing married women, in case of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands, to consent to the adoption of their children.

17. To secure uniformity in the levying and collecting of road tax on real estate.

18. Authorizing city councils and county commissioners to annually appropriate $500 for the support and maintenance of each company of the National Guard using and occupying an armory building, room or quarters within said counties, in addition to the annual appropriation of the legislature.

15. Relating to sales of personal property making sales by sample a warranty of quality.

16. To repeal the act authorizing borrowers to contract for the payment of all taxes upon loans, approved 27th March 1865.

Joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The following bills have passed the house finally and gone to the senate:

2. For the preservation of the health of female employes in manufacturing mechanical and mercantile establishments.

6. A further supplement to an act regulating boroughs approved the third day of April A. D. 1851.

12. For the protection of livery stable keepers.

10. Relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgages.

15. Amendatory of the act preventing the exemption of property on judgments obtained for $50 or less for wages of manual labor, approved May 17, 1883.

55. Increasing the salary of the deputy attorney general from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum, and the fixing the salary of the keeper of the arsenal at $1,800, and of nine employes at $900 each annually.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

District Attorney James L. Lenahan, of Luzerne county, has announced that he will institute criminal proceedings against thirty-six Democrats and twenty-three Republican delegates for accepting bribes to vote for certain candidates for nomination, at the recent convention held in that county. The warrants for the arrest of the accused will be placed in the hands of the county detective at once. The persons to be arrested reside in Hazelton, Plymouth and Nanticoke. The district attorney's action has caused much excitement in political circles there.

There came near being a case of this kind in our county last fall, only the turn of affairs led to dropping it.

The troubles of Republicans in this State are multiplying. The platform pledges on the subject of prohibition and anti-discrimination are alike bothersome. The refusal of the Democratic Senators to vote on the prohibtion amendment has greatly perplexed the Republican leaders. Senator Rutan's compensatory clause—that is, an additional amendment providing for compensation to liquor men for losses sustained by the wiping out of their business—will be voted on, on Tuesday, and the Senator is anxious to have the Democrats vote for or against. The purpose is to send the two propositions to the people at once, and it is expected that one will defeat the other, thus giving the party the appearance of keeping their pledges, when, in fact, they are not kept. The Democrats will not aid them in the little enterprise, and an unexpected result may follow.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

All the knights of labor in the Worcester shoe shops have quit work.

The high water in the Ohio is subsiding. At Birmingham, Ct., a serious freshet is threatened.

The French steamer La Bourgougne, with Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau on board has arrived at Havre.

E. M. Senior, a New York undertaker, has received an order to furnish a coffin for a lady's dead pet parrot.

Mr. Liang of the Chinese legation at Washington a graduate of Amherst, is to marry a New York society lady.

The republicans of North Haven, Ct., are boycotting the democratic postmaster. An inspector will investigate the affair.

The central labor union of New York has raised the boycotts on Ehret's beer and the cigars made by Straiton & Storm.

Despatches from British Columbia declare that all Chinese will be kept out of the province even if force is necessary to do so.

An enterprising photographer from Philadelphia took three photographs of Mrs Cleveland while she was in church.

Rewards aggregating $12,600 have been offered for the capture of the men who rescued McMunn the Cleveland robber from the officers in the western express.

The friends of Dr. McGlynn have decided to occupy the free seats in St. Stephen's and contribute the money they would pay, to the deposed priest. They have sent him $2,000.

T. M. Healy, defeated for parliament at the general election, has been elected, unopposed, to the seat in Langford given up by Justin McCortly who will sit for Londonderry.

It is believed that the Inter-State Commission will be composed as follows:—Allen G. Therman, Wm. Windom, Judge Cooley, General Wilson, John D. Kernana and ex-Governor James M. Smith.

The New York State Window Glass Manufacturers' Mutual Benefit association formed a combination with the Western association of Cleveland, and an advance of 20 per cent. in prices, it is said, will be made by March 1.

The naval committee of the house accepted without amendment the bill prepared by the sub-committee appropriating $2,450,000 to begin the construction of the new cruisers, four gunboats and one torpedo boat for the navy.

The wife of Mark Donaldson, a farmer of Lyme, N. H., was shot and instantly killed by Stephen Lamphier, a neighbor. The murderer threw away the shotgun with which he committed the crime and soon afterward killed himself with a pistol.

The secretary of the treasury has revoked the order of Nov. 5 that commercial "iron ore" as used in the tariff act means iron ore when dried at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit; and he now decides that iron ore as known to the commerce of this country is the iron in its natural state in respect to moisture.

NO REASON FOR FIGHTING.

Secretary Manning Gives His Views in the Fisheries and Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Manning has made public a reply to the inquiry by the house foreign affairs committee for his views upon legislation looking to non-intercourse with Canada. He says the question at issue is purely one as to our fishing rights as defined by our treaty, and not as to our commercial privileges.

The assent of the queen to the Canadian act of November 26, 1886, to further amend the act respecting fisheries by foreign vessels, is regarded by him as in violation of the treaty of 1818 and a repeal and annulment of the arrangement of 1830, to which the United States is entitled to respond by a similar repeal of its law and by refusal hereafter to confer any priviliges whatever on Canadian vessels in United States ports. This would not be retaliation, but simple response and a suspension of comity, which, while being an unfriendly act, could not be a cause for a just war.

Knights Favor High License.

NEWARK, Feb. 7.—The high license bill prepared by the Knights of Labor of this district will be introduced in the legislature in about ten days. The bill applies only to cities, and provides that but one license shall be issued, the fee to be not less than $300, nor more than $500. It also provides that 25 per cent. of the revenue arising from the license shall be devoted to the support of schools for teaching the industrial arts. There is a section providing no liquor shall be sold on Sundays, and in case this is violated the license shall be revoked. The last section is expected to meet with strong opposition.

A Will Sustained.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7.—In the contested will case of the Rev. F. F. Ford, who died in Kansas City, leaving an estate worth $2,000, the judge of the circuit court, before whom a suit in equity was brought by the widow to construe the will, has informally announced that he should hold it valid regarding its various bequeathments. This is a defeat for the widow, who hoped to break the will on the ground that it created perpetuities, and thus obtain from the estate more than $2,500 per year, which the will stipulated she should receive. The case will doubtless be carried to the higher courts.

Want Them Prosecuted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Central Labor Union yesterday afternoon appointed a committee to consult the district-attorney about Contractors Pratt and Letchworth operating the Erie county workhouse shops with outsiders. Their contract expired on Jan. 1, and all the 400 convicts are unemployed, except thirty, who are making cane bottoms for chairs. The labor union decided that the contractors ought to be prosecuted for using public property.

Priest Versus Bishop.

CANTON, Iowa, Feb. 7.—The judgment of $200,000 damages given Father Jean Lyons against Bishop Henessey, of Dubuque, because no attorney appeared for the defendant, was set aside on motion of the defendant, who made affidavit that Judge Hayes at the last term of court made a general order giving the defendant time to plead and notification when the case was to be called. The case was continued to the next term.

Pilot Roach's Body Found.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 7.—The body of Pilot Roach, of pilot-boat 13, of New York, has been found at Seaside Park. The watch and chain of the dead man were found twisted around his neck as though placed there for safety. His coat, vest, trousers and shoes are missing, showing that the unfortunate man made every effort to save his life. A diamond ring still remained on one of his fingers.

HAVING HIS OWN WAY.

How a Noted Baltimore Physician Cured a Confirmed Hypochondriac.

[Youth's Companion.]

Hypochondria is sometimes cured by indulging the illusion of the patient. Those who are afflicted with the malady are usually the victims of the most gloomy forebodings, and, though they sometimes know well enough that their misery is mostly imaginary, they are yet unable to get unaided out of this state. Occasionally, however, they are relieved by others. A good story is told of a patient of this class who was some years ago successfully treated and cured by a Baltimore physician:

This hypochondriac, after ringing the changes on his miserable condition, would have it at last that he was actually dead. Dr. Stevens, having been sent for one morning in great haste by the wife of his patient, hurried to the man's bedside and found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his eyes and mouth closely shut and his looks cadaverous.

"Well, sir, how do you do? How do you do this morning?" asked Dr. Stevens, in a jocular way, approaching his bed.

"How do I do?" faintly replied the hypochondriac. "What a question to ask a dead man!"

"Dead!" exclaimed the doctor.

"Yes, dead! dead!"

Dr. Stevens put his hand on the patient's forehead, felt of his pulse, and then exclaimed, in a doleful note: "Dead, sure enough! The sooner he can be buried, the better."

Then stepping up to the wife, he whispered to her not to be frightened at the measures he was about to take, and then said to the servant:

"My boy, your poor master is dead."

The wife and family, having got their lesson from the doctor, gathered about the body in pretended grief. They were joined presently by one of the town's people, who, having been properly drilled by Stevens, cried out:

"Ah, doctor, the poor soul is gone!"

"Yes," sighed the doctor, "poor B—— left us last night."

"Great pity he had not left us twenty years ago," replied the other. "He was a useless man."

Presently another of the townsmen came in.

"Poor Mr. B.——," said the doctor, "is dead."

"Ah, indeed!" answered the other. "And so he is gone to meet his deserts at last!"

"You villain!" exclaimed the hypochondriac.

Soon after this another person stepped in.

"Poor Mr. B——," said the doctor, "is gone."

"Yes, and where?" said the other.

Here the dead man rose up, and leaped from the bed, exclaiming: "Oh, you villain? 'Where,' do you ask? 'Where?' I'll let you know where! I have come back again, to pay such rascals as you are."

A chase was immediately commenced by the dead man after the living.

The doctor's ruse was successful. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration by the fantastic race, the patient was brought home by Dr. Stevens in a much improved frame of mind. Nothing more was said of dying, and the hypochondriac gradually, by proper exercise, food and cheerful society, left his miseries behind him, and was restored to perfect health.

A Story of a Young Mother.

[Chicago Herald.]

A pretty little story is told of one of the prettiest and sweetest little women in Englewood. She has been a wife seven years, and three times a mother. Not long ago one of her babes—her youngest—died, and was taken on a cold day to Oakwood for burial. The young mother was half dazed with grief, but proved sufficiently strong on the day of the funeral to ride to the cemetery. After the services were over at the vault she requested that the coffin be once more opened, and the undertaker gratified her wish. Being left almost alone with her dead for a moment the poor mother suddenly took the lifeless little body in her arms, pulled from beneath her cloak a warm and fleecy cheese-cloth child's quilt, and carefully wrapped it about the form of the infant, murmuring: "There—there—my little darling shall not be cold. This will keep her warm."

Only a Glistening Bit of Ice.

[N. Y. Herald.]

A bit of ice, no more. He stepped on it, that's all. And yet if John L. Sullivan had hit him straight from the shoulder he could not have dropped quicker. He struck all over, though fate showed a decided preference for the back of his head, which hit the sidewalk with a sound like the crack of doom. Then he picked himself up, pulled himself together, made a justifiable remark or two and seemed in a hurry to get around the corner, where he could commune with himself without being overheard. It is a sad fact that a bit of ice bent on business can develop more total depravity in five seconds than good works can blot out in five years.

The Smallest Baby Ever Born.

[Christian at Work.]

The smallest baby probably ever born, first saw light in Candelaria in Nevada. The father was a miner, and weighed 190 pounds, while the mother weighed 160 pounds. The baby was a boy, perfectly formed, but at its birth it weighed only eight ounces. Its face was about the size of a horse chestnut, and the limbs were so small that the mother could slip a ring from her little finger over the foot nearly up to the knee.

Smothered the Poor Baby.

[New Haven News.]

A company of friends recently called at the house of a citizen of Middletown, Conn., to spend the evening. They were asked to lay their coats, cloaks and shawls on a bed where a baby was sleeping. The little one was unusually good that evening, and neither stirred nor cried. When the guests had gone it was found to be dead. It had been smothered by the garments piled upon it.

A Very Common Partnership.

[Boston Journal.]

Two small boys set out upon the business of snow-shoveling in the suburbs. Before entering the first contract one boy was heard to make the remark: "You do the shoveling and I'll do the chinning." The partnership seemed to be satisfactorily arranged, and the boy who shoveled was apparently as contented as the one who struck the bargain by his "chinning."

MATRIMONIAL ADVICE.

Bill Nye Deals in the Article, and Displays a Wonderful Desire to Help the Ministers Get Fees.

The following matrimonial inquiries are now in my hands awaiting replies, and I take this method of giving them more air. A few months ago I injudiciously stated that I would take great pleasure in booming, or in otherwise whooping up, everything in the matrimonial line, if those who needed aid would send me twenty-five cents, with personal description, lock of hair and general outline of the style of husband or wife they were yearning for. As a result of thus yielding to a blind impulse and giving it currency through the Boston *Globe*, I now have a huge mass of more or less soiled postage stamps that look as though they had made a bicycle tour around the world, a hay-mow full of letters breathing love till you can't rest, and a barrel of calico-colored hair. It is a rare treat to look at this assortment of hair of every hue and degree of curl and coarseness. When I pour it out on the floor it looks like the interior of an Indiana barber shop during the State fair. When I want fun again, will not undertake to obtain it by starting a matrimonial agency.

I have one letter from a man of twenty-seven summers, who pants to bestow himself on some one at as early a date as possible. He tells me on a separate slip of paper, which he wished destroyed, that he is a little given to "bowling up," a term with which I am not familiar, but he goes on to say that a good, noble woman, with love in her heart and an earnest desire to save a soul, could rush in and gather him in good shape. He says that several people have already been loverheard to say: "What a pity he drinks." From this he is led to believe that a good wife, with some means, could redeem him. He says that it is quite a common thing for young women where he lives to marry young men for the purpose of saving them.

I think myself that some young girl ought to come forward and snatch this brand at an early date.

The great trouble with men who form the bowl habit is that, on the morrow, after they have been so bowling, they awake with a distinct and well-defined sensation of soreness and swollenness about the head, accompanied by a strong desire to hit some living thing with a stove leg. The married man can always turn to his wife in such an emergency, smite her and then go to sleep again, but to one who is doomed to wander alone through life there is nothing to do but to suffer on, or go out and strike some one who does not belong to his family, and so lay himself liable to arrest.

This letter is accompanied by a tin-type picture of a young man who shaves in such a way as to work in a streak of whiskers by which he fools himself into the notion that he has a long and luxuriant mustache. He looks like a person who, under the influence of liquor, would weep on the bosom of a total stranger and then knock his wife down because she split her foot open instead of splitting the kindling.

He is not a bad-looking man, and the freckles on his hands do not hurt him as a husband. Any young lady who would like to save him from a drunkard's grave can address him in my care, inclosing twenty-five cents, a small sum which goes toward a little memorial fund I am getting up for myself. My memory has always been very poor, and if I can do it any good with this fund I am going to do it. The lock of hair sent with this letter may be seen at any time nailed up on my woodshed door. It is a dull red color, and can be readily cut by means of a pair of tinmen's shears.

BURNT PRAIRIE, NEAR THE JUNCTION, ON THE ROAD TO THE COURT-HOUSE, TENNESSEE.

DEAR SIR—I am in search of a wife and would be willing to settle down if I could get a good wife. I was but twenty-six years of age when my mother died and I miss her sadly for she was oh so good and kind to me her caring son.

I have been wanting for the past year to settle down, but I have not saw a girl that I thought would make me a good, true wife. I know I have saw a good deal of the world, and am inclined to be cynical for I see how hollow every thing is, and how much need there is for a great reform. Sometimes I think that if I could express the wild thoughts that surges up and down in my system, I could win a deathless name. When I get two or three drinks aboard I can think of things faster than I can speak them, or draw them off for the paper. What I want is a woman that can economize, and also take the place of my lost mother, who loved me and put a better polish on my boots than any other living man.

I know I am gay and giddy in my nature, but if I could meet a joyous young girl just emerging upon life's glad morn, and she had means, I would be willing to settle down and make as good a husband as you ever shook a stick at.

A. J.

ASHMEAD, LeDuc Co., I. T.

DEAR SIR—I have very little time in which to pencil off a few lines regarding a wife. I am a man of business, and I can't fool around much, but I would be willing to marry the right kind of a young woman. I am just bursting forth on the glorious dawn of my sixty-third year. I have been married before, and, as I might almost say, I have been in that line man and boy for over forty years. My pathway has been literally decorated with wives ever since I was twenty years old.

I ain't had any luck with my wives heretofore, for they have died off like sheep. I've treated all of them as well as I knew how, never asking 'em to do any more than I did, and giving of 'em just the same kind of vittles that I had myself, but they are all gone now. There was a year or two that seemed just as if there was a funeral procession stringing out of my front gate half the time.

What I want is a young woman that can darn a sock without working two or three tumors into it, cook in a plain, economical way without pampering the appetites of hired help, do chores around the barn and assist me in accumulating property.

L. D. P.

This letter contains a small tress of dark hair that feels like a bunch of barbed wire when drawn through the fingers, and has a tendency to "crock."

Roscoe Conkling's Curl.

An Auburn lady tells this about Roscoe Conkling: "One day when Roscoe was visiting my father's family the horse and sulky were brought up to the door and my father was just getting ready to start out for a ride among his patients. Young Roscoe thought he would get some life out of the old horse, took a pin and stuck it in his haunches, when the usually staid animal suddenly gave a kick and hit Roscoe a severe blow on his forehead, cutting a gash that to this day leaves a scar on the brow. And this is why the ex-Senator permits a little curl to drop over it."

A broken rail caused the terrible railroad accident in Vermont, of which we give an account in another column.

Minnesota has passed a high license bill. The bill fixes the license in cities of 10,000 or more population at $1,000 and in smaller places at $500.

The prohibition amendment has been finally passed by both houses. It must be again passed by the next legislature and sanctioned by a vote of the people at the polls, before it goes into effect.

Rhone voted for it and Woodward against it.

The house on Tuesday evening passed a prohibitory amendment, and voted down an amendment which contained a compensation clause, by yeas 33, nays 111. The prohibition amendment passed, yeas 123, nays 24. Among the yeas is Rhone; and absentees 54—Mr. Woodward absent. The Democrats generally absented themselves or refused to vote because the Republicans made the amendment a measure of its party caucus.

The Bellefonte Republicans have organised in every ward, we see by the daily News, to lick the Democrts on Tuesday and not give them a smell of the boro' offices. In Lewisburg, and all over the state, we see the same Republican movement to take care of their own party. In Centre Hall the Republicans have cutely arranged to take all the offices the Democrats may foolishly offer them.

A bill has been introduced in the lower House of Congress to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose of boring a hole through the crust of the earth in order to find out what is inside of it. This sum is only deemed sufficient to commence the work, which will be under the supervision of a board of army engineers, and the Secretary of War is to report progress to the Fiftieth Congress and submit estimates for carrying the work forward during the year 1888. Should the bill become a law the progress of the work will be watched with the greatest interest by scientific men and intelligent people generally, who have a desire to know what this earth on which we live, move and have our being, is composed of.

Speaking of the liquor legislation, the *Patriot* says the Republicans are playing a double game. It says it is evident that the Republicans are playing a deep game in the matter of prohibitory legislation. Their aim to appear to fulfill the platform pledge and keep faithfully the private promise to the liquor men without in the slightest measure interfering with the liquor traffic and the success or failure of the enterprise depends on circumstances. The chances in their favor are one out of four. That is to say they have one chance to satisfy both elements in the controversy and equal chances to disappoint and disgust each side and probably both.

In the first place there is very little probability that the prohibition amendment will succeed in passing two successive legislatures and be concurred in finally by the people. If that should occur, the prohibitionists would be satisfied. The passage of the compensatory clause is equally unlikely, though if it should succeed the liquor men would be happy. If both got through the pledges to each would be carried out, and the Republican leaders could justly claim credit for having shown excellent management. But if one or the other should fail the interest affected would suffer seriously and the broken pledge turn to prove the faithlessness clearly implied.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

A visit to Dr. Green's Laboratory, at Woodbury, N. J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Standard Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life when we are forced to conclude *Life* itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experiences. Being a physican I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two recipes with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the AUGUST FLOWER, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, for Throat and Lung Troubles, were for the complaints they are recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in much of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the Government accept such valuable formulas, and license them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as parents generally.—*Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of Oct., 1886.*

True Love.

I think true love is never blind,
But rather brings an added light;
An inner vision quick to find
The beauties hid from common sight.

No soul can ever clearly see
Another's highest, noblest part,
Save through the sweet philosophy
And loving wisdom of the heart.

Your unanointed eyes shall fall
On him who fills my soul with light;
You do not see my friend at all,
You see what hides him from your sight.

I see the feet that fain would climb,
You but the steps that turn astray;
I see the soul unharmed, sublime,
You but the garment and the clay.

You see a mortal weak, misled,
Dwarfed ever by the earthly clod;
I see how manhood, perfected,
May reach the stature of a god.

Blinded I stood, as now you stand,
Till on mine eyes, with touches sweet,
Love, the deceiver, laid his hand,
And lo! I worshiped at his feet,

THE PARTNER.

Mr. Thomas Mathers was the only ledger clerk in the banking firm of Hodgson, Dunford and Parr, St. Swithin's lane, Lombard street. It was neither a very responsible nor a very lucrative position, and Tommy (as all his friends called him) longed, as perhaps fifty thousand young men in a similar situation in London are longing at this moment, for a chance of turning his brains to better account than adding up columns of figures and copying entries from one big book into another. The chance did not come, but Tommy did not despair? and there was this difference between him and the great majority of his fellow-prisoners of the desk—he had the pluck to work away manfully at whatever he thought might possibly some day help him to better his position, even though he could not see exactly how it was to be done. With this end in view he studied up French, German and Italian; and he did everything he could to pick up information as to the financial circumstances of the customers of the bank. He scraped acquaintance with every clerk employed by those who had accounts at the bank, as far as he possibly could, and picked up in time an idea, more or less accurate, as to the commercial status of most of them.

One day he happened to be at lunch in his favorite restaurant, when an acquaintance named Darling came in and sat down beside him. After a little casual observation, Darling asked him to let him know of any vacant clerkship he might hear of.

"I will, certainly, old fellow," returned Tommy; "but I hope you haven't got into a row with Appleton." Frederick Appleton was Darling's brother-in-law, and he was also the secretary of the Mudford and County Chemical company, in whose counting-house young Darling had a subordinate post.)

"O, no; nothing of the kind," returned Darling, and then he changed the subject.

On his way back to the bank after lunch Mathers asked himself why Darling should leave his present situation. He had a capital prospect there—his brother-in-law being the secretary; and there was no disagreement between him and his influential relative. Could it be that Darling had had a hint from his brother-in-law that the chemical company was getting into shallow water, and that it behooved him to be looking out for another situation? It seemed more than likely; and young Mathers determined to act at once. He slipped into the bank parlor that afternoon, hoping to find the junior partner, Mr. Parr, a good-natured sort of man, who was not likely to snub him for volunteering information. To his disappointment, he found only Mr. Hodgson, a sour-tempered old man, who was struggling into his overcoat, preparatory to leaving the office for the day.

"Well," growled the banker, "what do you want?"

Tommy was on the point of saying that he had come to speak to Mr. Parr, but in a moment he had changed his mind.

"I heard something to-day, sir," he replied, "that made me think that the Mudford company are not in a very good way."

"Well, what of that? What's that to me?"

"Nothing, sir; only I thought there was no harm in letting you know."

"Anything of that kind you can say to Mr. Parkinson," answered the old gentleman as he seized his umbrella and waddled down the passage.

Tommy felt snubbed; but he did not mind that much. He had done what he wanted—brought himself under the personal notice of one of the partners. If he had given the hint to Parkinson, the head cashier, Parkinson, not he, would have had all the credit of it. He retired to his place among the other clerks a little sore at the rebuff, yet not entirely dissatisfied.

On his way home Mr. Hodgson remembered that the bank held some shares of the Mudford Chemical company as security for the balance of the account of one of their customers who was deemed rather shaky. Next morning, accordingly, he called Tommy into his room and questioned him as to the nature of his information.

"Perhaps you will excuse my entering into that, sir," said Tommy, with the utmost coolness.

Mr. Hodgson dismissed Mathers to his work with a dissatisfied grunt and a wave of his hand, and immediately set to work to have the shares of the Mudford company exchanged for other securities.

Tommy, who managed to know most of what happened at the bank, noted the fact and rejoiced.

Within six weeks the shareholders of the Mudford Chemical company met and resolved to go into liquidation; and, though Mr. Hodgson did not think it worth while to thank the junior clerk for the information he had given, Tommy was perfectly satisfied. He knew that people do not forget things which save their pockets.

It happened that some months after the incident of the Mudford Chemical company, Messrs. Hodgson had important business to transact in Turin, and it was thought advisable that the senior partner should proceed to that city to look after it. There was some idea, if the prospect seemed favorable, of starting a branch house there. The question then arose which of the clerks should accompany the head of the firm as his secretary; and Mr. Hodgson mindful of the service which Mathers had rendered him, consulted the head cashier on the propriety of the selection. Parkinson, it happened, had a favorite of his own, and Tommy would have lost his opportunity if he had not remembered that at one time, when he was bent on acquiring foreign tongues, he had spent his evenings for a few months over an Italian grammar. He contrived to let this fact be known, and in due time Mr. Parr informed his senior partner that "it seemed young Mathers knew something of the language."

This decided the point. Tommy received his orders, and in three days more found himself on board the Dover and Calais packet, in charge of a large dispatch-box and Mr. Hodgson's bulky portmanteaus. The journey was by no means a comfortable one, for the young man found that he was expected to travel second class and generally act as courier to his employer. When at last Turin was reached, things were no better. Mathers found that his Italian went but a very little way; and, besides, he had to do the work of three clerks. Sometimes he was tempted to regret that he had left his comfortable rooms in Torrington's square. Bloomsbury; but in his calmer moments he reflected that at least he was occupying a different position from that of the rest of his fellow-clerks.

The chief man in Turin, so far as Hodgson, Dumford, and Parr were concerned, was a certain Count Marsoni. The Count's nobility did not prevent his being the principal member of a large firm of merchants and shipowners. To cultivate this man, was, indeed, the chief reason of Mr. Hodgson's journey to Turin; and, as the old banker knew very well how to lay aside his crusty and pompous manner when it suited his book to do so, he soon came to be a not unfrequented guest at the Villa Marsoni.

Mr. Hodgson began to see that there was a very fair opening for an English bank at Turin, and he was still engaged in pushing his way here and there, when he received news that his wife was seriously ill. This made him hurry off to England, leaving Mathers behind him to complete a transaction which he had already practically arranged.

Delighted at being left to represent the firm, for ever so short a time and ever so formal a matter, Mathers was pacing one day down the principal street of the city with a look of considerable importance on his face, when he met Count Marsoni. The Count stopped and asked after the old banker, when Tommy proudly informed him that he had returned to England, leaving him in charge of the affairs of the firm.

"Ah, indeed! Well, there's a little matter I wanted to speak of to him."

"I shall be happy to serve you, Count," said Tommy in his very best Italian.

"Well, suppose you dine with us to-night, and we can talk it over after dinner," returned he Count, who thought he ought to show a little attention to the lonely Englishman.

Of course the invitation was accepted, Tommy had no sooner entered the drawing room at the Villa Marsoni than he lost his heart at once, irrevocably and forever. Maria Marsoni was, indeed, beautiful and vivacious enough to have turned the head of a wiser and colder-blooded man than Tommy Mathers; and so ready was he to amuse her by his efforts to speak a language that he partially knew, that he won more favor in the maiden's eyes than many a more brilliant talker would have done. Such an impression, indeed, did the Signorina's bright eyes make upon Tommy's susceptible heart that he was barely able to give due attention to the count, when, after dinner, he began to talk of bills, discounts, mortgages and debentures.

Time went on; Mr. Hodgson did not return to Turin, and Mr. Mather's paid several visits to the count's residence, coming away more in love every time. Meanwhile, by dint of going about continually among the citizens; the young man was able to send home a good list of prospective customers that the partners determined to establish a branch office at Turin, and offer young Mathers a subordinate post in it.

Nothing definite, however, had been fixed, when one day Tommy, finding Maria Marasoni alone when he called at the villa, lost his head completely, and was making love as well as his imperfect knowledge of Italian permitted when the count, suddenly coming in, caught him in the act of kissing his daughter's hand.

Maria fled like a hare disturbed on her form, and the count advanced with a heavy frown on his aristocratic broy.

More as a matter of form than anything else, for he knew his case was hopeless, Mathers formally asked the hand of the signoria in marriage, laying the blame of his irregular declaration on the strength of his passion and his ignorance of Italian etiquette.

The count heard him to the end, and then surveyed him from head to foot with a look of contempt.

"It's a piece of gross presumption in you—a mere clerk, a nobody—to address my daughter," said the count at length in English, with his chin in the air.

"Of course," said Tommy, bitterly, stung by the count's look. "If I were a partner in Hodgon's, though, you would give me a different answer."

"If you were a partner in Messrs. Hodgson, Dunford & Parr's," said the count, with an altered expression, "that would make a differnce of course; but as I do not understand that you have any prospect of entering that firm, I don't see how that affects you."

Tommy sighed, and made his escape as soon as possible. He knew that he might as well ask for the lord chancellorship as ask for a partnership in the bank.

For two days he remained in the state of collapse, and then he received advices from London informing him of the decision to which the firm had come with respect to the new branch. A few months before Mathers would have been transported with delight at the proposal which the firm made to him; but now he considered that he was getting barely his due, and besides he was so cut up with respect to the beautiful Maria that mere commercial matters did not possess their usual interest for him.

Suddenly, as he sat with the open letter bearing the well-known signature before him, Tommy conceived an idea.

Without a moment's delay he called for his bill at the hotel, sent a waiter for a cab, and took the first train northward. He arrived at Victoria early in the morning, went to a hotel, washed and dressed himself, and, purposely delaying until the partners should have reached the office in St. Swithin's lane, he presented himself before his employers as they were engaged in discussing the morning letters.

"Hullo, sir!" cried Mr. Hodgson, as he caught sight of the young man. "What are you doing here? Anything wrong?"

"Nothing is wrong that I know of sir," said the young man, coolly.

"Then why are you here without leave?" asked the junior partner. "Didn't you get our letter informing you of our arrangements?"

"I did Mr. Parr. It is in consequence of that letter I am here." This was said with considerable gravity, and Tommy helped himself to a chair as he spoke. "I am afraid, sir," he continued, "that I cannot accept the situation you were good enough to offer me at Turin."

"Don't then!" burst out old Mr. Hodgson, in great wrath at the tone which the young man was assuming. "We'll find fifty clerks ready to jump at this—five hundred, for that matter."

"You forget, sir," said Tommy, respectfully but firmly, "that I have been at Turin for some time. I know the business there; and what I came here to propose was that I should have a small share in the firm——"

Mr. Parr, started and ejaculated, "What sir!"

Mr. Dunford laughed aloud and then swore.

Mr. Hodgson choked and gasped for breath. If a shell had burst in the room it could not have occasioned more surprise than Tommy's modest request. If the sweeper at the next crossing had demanded to be allowed to help himself from the drawers under the counter, it would not have seemed so absurd as this demadd of the junior clerks.

"Of course, having no capital, I expect only a very small share in the business," continued Tommy; "but you will see that as Count Marasoni's son-in-law——"

"What! What! What do you say?" echoed the partners in various inflections. "As Count Marsoni's son-in-law I should be able to influence a large amount of business, and it would be more fitting if my name appeared in the name of the branch firm."

"Do you mean to say that you are going to marry that young lady, Count Marsoni's daughter?" said Mr. Hodgson, with wonder, incredulity, and a tinge of new born respect for his clerk mingling in his countenance.

"It is as good as settled, sir," said Tommy, modestly. "Of course this is a private matter, but it is one that would be naturally taken into account."

This was quite evident, and Tommy having made his shot, rose, bowed, and withdrew.

Before half an hour had passed the firm had taken their resolution. The share which Tommy was given represented little more than a somewhat liberal salary, but he was included as a partner in the branch firm of Hodgson, Dunford, Mathers & Co., of Turin. As soon as the partnership deed was executed, Tommy returned to Italy, and had another interview with the count, who, imaginining that he had misconceived the young man's true position all along, was politeness itself. The young partner in the wealthy house of English bankers was one who might, without any impropriety, be presented to society as his daughter's husband. Within three months the marriage was celebrated, Tommy had done the trick.

A Play-Actor Squelched.

One summer, not long ago, Dan Maginnis was stopping at a hotel up among the White mountains.

The news got abroad in the neighboring towns that a "truly play-actor" was at the hotel. One afternoon the comedian saw coming up the dusty road an old lady with a green umbrella. On reaching the hotel she surveyed all the occupants of the piazza, Dan included, and, not appearing satisfied, she came up the steps and into the hall. As soon as the old lady, who had evidently come in her best "bib and tucker," had shaken out her skirts and cleared her throat of dust, she demanded of the clerk, in a very peremptory tone: "Whar's that ere play-actor? I've tramped three miles to see the critter, and I'm a-going to see him."

"Were you inquiring for me?" said Dan.

"Be you the play-actor?"

"That's what some people call me," pleasingly replied the actor.

"You hain't one o' those folks as act on the stage, be you?"

"Oh, yes," said Dan.

"I want ter know; but what do you do anyhow on the platform—who do yau take off?"

"Oh, fools and idiots, and so forth," responded the now irate comedian.

After a long stare she removed her spectacles with a satisfied expression and remarked:

"I want ter know; wall, you look as though you could do it fust-rate."

First American Library.

The first American library was that of Harvard college, which was founded in 1638, and it was about fourteen years after this that Hezekiah Usher, the first bookseller in the United States, opened his bookstore is Boston. From 1775 to 1800 thirty libraries were established in this country. In the next twenty-five years 129 were established, and in the next twenty-five, 551. From 1850 to 1875, 2,481 libraries were established, and now there is scarcely a house in the country which has not its collection of books, nor a town which has not its public library.

Do not be fond of compliments; remember that "thank you, pussy, and thank you, pussy," killed the cat.

The Indian's Ghost.

"Yes, I was once pretty well frightby what I thought to be a ghost. Don't look as though you did not believe me. It is true. I was frightened for a moment or two out of my wits." So said Joshua Martin, an engineer on the Canadian Grand Trunk railway, to his companions, sitting in a little station on that line one December night, snow bound.

So it happened, perhaps on account of the gloomy surroundings and propects, that the men of the blockaded freight train gathered nearer to the little stove and talked of ghosts.

"I had a freight train which ran now and then, for the time bills were not arranged then, and the traffic was provincial, though such cars as did run had to keep to a schedule in the hands of the company's officers. The Intercolonial, you know is partly for British military purposes.

"Well, down along the gulf of the St. Lawrence there hang all kinds of traditions and legendary shadows. There are creepy stories of Indian times and French times which would fill a book, and one of our station-masters knew these stories by the score, and nothing pleased him better than to get any one who would listen to his yarns.

"As a rule, people did not seem to care much about listening to him; I don't know why, for many of his stories were very interesting. But one night it happened that a lot of us were obliged to listen to him, as we were much in the same position as we are to-night. There had been a block at his crossing, and three trains were waiting, mine among them, bound west, until the track was cleared.

"Well, I suppose 'old Mike,' as we called him, talked for an entire evening on these old things. We heard all about the Were-Wolf, which, according to the old French belief, was very common in those parts. We heard the blood-curdling legends of the Perce rocks, and also of a terrible denunciation pronounced by an Indian chief upon those who, in after years, should pass over or occupy the territory of which he was dispossessed.

"This chief it seems, had made some kind of treaty with the advancing 'civilizers,' which was broken, as usual, but under unusually cruel and unjust circumstances. His daughter was killed before his eyes, and he was forced to yield to the advance of the conquering Europeans. But his retreat was only for a time, and, dying, he pronounced a malediction, on all who should occupy the territory from which he had been driven. So terrible had been his fury that the tradition still lived, and among other features of its adornment was the possible addition that his spirit walked the earth, and woe to the person who met the spectral and gigantic form of the incensed Indian. Belated travelers and hunters had been known to encounter the visitation, and, of course, gossip always had a romance of their evil fate.

"I suppose that listening to all these stories in a half-sleepy state in the hot waiting-room had an unwholesome effect on me, for when the time came to go on the road again—and it was past eleven before the track was clear—I began to feel kind of nervous, though, of course, as I said to myself, ghost lore was lonesome, and any way, I thought, a railway train was too modern a thing to be affected by the spirit world.

"The night, too, was not unghostly. It was dark and lowering, with slight flurries of sleet, and the wind was fitful and mournful in its path through the trees. But off I had to go, over a track that ran through the very heart of the ejected Indian's territory. It was just such a night, I thought as an Indian might appear, and perhaps a railway train might be especially obnoxious to him. It was about the same time of the year, too, that the curse was pronounced, according to 'Old Mike,' so if the observance of anniversaries was the rule with ghosts, the ghost would be very likely to show himself.

"All the while I was thinking of these things I was flattering myself that there were no such things as ghosts, and I was not in the least afraid, and so on. Nor was I—oh no—well, you need not laugh, I was not, only I could not help the ideas running through my head.

"Well, off I went alone on the engine, and the brakeman in the rear I had to travel without a stoker that trip. As we went out there was a little sleet and a pretty sharp wind; but we had not gone far before the temperature changed to cold, and a touch of frost took hold of things in general. I felt the rails getting slippery, and on one or two grades had to make free with the sand-boxes.

"I knew that if this continued I should have hard work before me, and I began to fire up a bit. While I was doing this, I suppose I forgot all about the stories of ghosts and phantoms, for when I did look ahead again I felt just as though a lump of ice had gone down my back, and I remembered them once more, for there—right in front of the engine—was what seemed to be the shadowy figure of a human being! It was twice as large as life, sharply yet dimly shadowed out in the strong glare from the head-light, and seemed to be waving its spectral arms in a manner that might have meant warning or menace. It seemed, also, to contort itself at times as though in pain.

"At first I did not know what to do or think. I don't mind telling you, as I told you before, that I was thoroughly frightened. For, coupled with 'Old Mike's story, I think you will agree with me that it was at least queer. The ghost of the Indian appeared, so he had told us, to people in enlarged proportions, and by signs warned and reminded them of the malediction he intended for all who occupied his ancient patrimony.

"Here was I, going through what had once been his possessions, and in front of the train was a spectral form, waving what was perhaps his curse, or worse still, foreboding ill to the train I was driving.

"While I was standing there, with thoughts and fancies rushing through my brain at race-horse speed, the Thing kept the same positi n, now seeming to glide quietly through the night, now moving its horrid arms with fierce and vehement gesticulations, and then, when the fitful gusts would viciously strike the engine, it seemed to dance and fling itself about with a fiendish gleeful contortion, as though passing once more through the motions of a war-dance.

"I had ample time to note the hateful presence. I had many miles to run, and the train was heavy, and in the fit of horror which had possession of me I had let the steam diminish and let the speed fall off. But it was the same thing. There stood the phantom, sharper and more definitely visible when we were passing through an open snow-clad locality, than in the woods, where it seemed at times to fade and almost disappear.

"It could not be human, for nothing human could keep pace with the running of an engine. It glided with the train.

"It continued, too, its peculiar action. It was in motion all the time. I was so awe-struck that I was hardly able to think of any course to pursue. But the terror was growing too great, and at last in spite of regulations, I thought I would make an effort to run over the hateful Presence. But putting on steam was no use. There moved the ghost equally with the train. The sudden increase of speed brought the brakeman over the top of the cars to see what was wrong, and his company was at least encouraging.

"'What's up?' asked he.

"'Do you see that thing ahead?' I must have gasped. 'The Indian—look!'

"'Why,' said the man, 'are you daft? there's nothing ahead.'

"'Nothing!' said I savagely. 'Look right on the track—see, it moves!'

"Nonsense!' was all the answer. 'There is nothing.'

"By this time I was as angry as my fright would permit, for I did not at all relish the idea of being the only spectator of what was quite clear at least to me, there it was still, no change in shape or motion, persistently waving its arms, with equal persistency, holding its uniform position.

"But even, I suppose, a ghost would become familiar in course of time, and I found that my fear was getting a little less than it had been at first. It was getting familiar, probably, bringing about a corresponding contempt—not that I had gone to that state, though—and I knew that we were approaching a station, so I took courage and began to think perhaps I had been mistaken. But no! there in the same position it had occupied for an hour or more, stood the horrid thing.

"I said no more to the man behind me, but waited, feeling bolder as I got nearer the station where we were to stop.

"When the time came for signaling the train to the station, I began to think that perhaps I had been foolish to give way to my fears as I had, but the ghost was still in its place. Right glad I was to whistle 'down brakes' and see the lights of C—— ahead. Then I wondered if the ghost was going 'all the way.' It was still going on before, as usual.

"When we ran into the station it seemed to fade gently away. The station-master was very loth to believe the story which I gave him as I have given it to you, and, perhaps, the secret of my Indian ghost would never have been discovered but for him.

"It happened that I had to run on a little to take in water and he sat on the engine for company like and as we ran out of the lights of the station, what should appear but my ghost once more.

"'Oh, I see it!' said the master, when I pointed it out to him. 'I must find out what it is.'

"So down he gets and walks in front of the engine while I was filling the tank from the cistern.

"Presently back he comes.

"Here's the ghost,' said he, and handed me a half-dead leaf.

"'Bosh,!' said I, 'how could that be the thing I saw?'

"'Just so,' said he; 'this leaf had got frozen by one end to the glass of the headlight and the lens has projected the shadows right front of you all the way. See, I'll put it on again.'

"So he did, and there was the figure again. My fright had all been caused by a leaf, shaped something like a human form, blowing about in front of the lantern, and its shadow cast out into the snow and darkness. I felt mean, and made up my mind never to believe in ghosts again."

"But how was it that the brakeman did not see it?"

"That struck me, and when I coupled up again I climbed up and saw that the angle was wrong. My ghost I keep in a book now, and I laugh sometimes when I look at it."

Artificial Ivory.

How is artificial ivory made? Of late years the scarcity and dearness of genuine ivory have driven inventors to manufacture artificial compounds capable of replacing it for many industrial and domestic purposes. These compounds, which may almost without exception be classed under the name "celluloid," are formed of divided cotton waste, or some similar substance, soaked in either vegetable naptha, nitro-benzol, camphor, or alchohol. Sufficient of these solvents is used to make a soft, plastic mass, which is subject to hydraulic pressure and mixed with oils, gums and coloring matter. Any degree of flexibility can be given to it, and it can be made white and transparent, or of any brilliant color. It can be made hard as ivory, or retained in so soft a condition as to be capable of being spread in layers over textile fabrics in the same way as paint is laid on. It can be pressed and stamped, planed like wood, turned in a lathe, cut with a saw, carved, woven, or applied as a varnish. When dyed the dye runs through the whole substance, and cannot therefore be rubbed or washed out. An artificial ivory of creamy whiteness and great hardness is now made from good potatoes washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. They are then washed free of the acid and slowly dried. This ivory can be dyed and turned and made useful in many ways.

BAGLEY—"What in the world have you got there?" Bailey—"A dog collar. Isn't it a pretty one? Got it for $7. I tell you it's a bargain." Bagley—"But you haven't got a dog, have you?" Bailey—"No, but I know where I can get one for 50 cents."

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The Immense Amount of Poor Tea Consumed by Ignorant Caucasians.

If the tea trade is ceasing to be as profitable as it used to be, the tea drinker is also well aware that the quality of the stuff sold is no longer what it was. Japan, India and Ceylon send us very sound teas, though the English palate is still to be fully educated to a liking for these brands. China, which at one time had a monopoly of the supply, is falling off. It has still rare samples for those who cannot pay for them. But few buyers being at hand, the importers naturally prefer to minister to the coarser tastes of the less opulent public. Accordingly, every year seems to bring cheaper and cheaper and worse teas into England. Everybody wants something that costs little, and, after a course of cheap teas, the buyer loses the appetite for the good ones. He is even unable to distinguish a first-class from an inferior article. For fifty men who can "talk wine," there is not one who has an educated taste for tea. A well-to-do citizen would scorn to ask his guest to drink a bottle of the acric vintage which is associated with the premier's name, and will instantly send from the table a bottle of corked wine. Yet that same host will himself drink, and offer to his friends, tea which a coolie in Canton or Yokohama would toss into the street. The housewife who considers a shilling and 6 pence a sufficient price for the best of tea would be astonished to hear of Japanese growths worth between £3 and £4 or to be told that in Russia opulent families rarely drank under 10 and 12 shillings Of the 70,000,000 pounds of tea sold every year in England, fully 40,000,000 pounds are of a higher quality than anything received from China, but people prefer the poorer sorts, simply because they are supposed to be cheaper. A little more extravagance in this direction would be excusable. Economy in tea drinking is wastefulness. It would certainly not ruin many people did they contract a taste for high priced Souchong or develop a weakness for the best Bohea. It takes a good time to consume a cup of tea at 10 or 12 shillings and the health of the drinker might at the week's end be better than if he had consumed a bottle of champagne that day, while his pocket would undoubtedly be fuller.

New Zealand's Volcanoes.

The scene at the time of the eruption, as it appeared to an eye-witness is thus described: "At about 2 o'clock he was awakened by a rumbling noise like that of an earthquake. He went outside the door, but could see nothing, although it was a clear night. The noise proceeded from Terawera. He looked around again and saw a huge mass of flame rise in the heavens, and instantly the lava and smoke covered the ground. Soon after a volume of smoke issued from Runanga, close to Tarawera. Large balls of fire were thrown from the gaping mouth toward Taupo, this accompanied by terrible reports which shook the whole place. Forked lightning followed close upon the balls of fire. It resembled the wriggling of snakes; it returned to the crater, forming the letter 'V.' The roar was tremendous resembling the heaviest thunder.

"As each piece of hillside slipped into the open basin large clouds of black dust rose out of it and ascended to the heavens. The fall of earth into the open crater seemed to stop the fiery balls from coming up, but forked lightning still continued. Dense volumes of smoke issued from the crater, going in various directions. As soon as Ruawhina stopped sending forth its terrible balls of flame a huge white cloud issued from the cap of Rotomahana, and heavy booming was heard, followed by volumes of white compressed steam from Lake Rotomahana. It rose with terrible velocity, and seemed to be going toward Okara lake. This lake is about five miles from Lake Rotomahana, and the appearance it presented at times was something like a huge boiling caldron, bubbling in all directions.

"Lightning then commenced to shoot out from Mount Kakaramea. From the whole mount there came sheets of flame and myriads of shooting stars like large rackets. Shortly afterward shocks of earthquake were felt, accompanied by a noise resembling minute guns, but louder than the roar of the heaviest gun known. There was an open crater on Mount Kakarange, and immediately a huge volume of dense black smoke issued from it and the country all around began to get dark. In half an hour it was so black that no one could see their hands in front of them. While this was going on a shower of pieces of lava the size of pears came down with terrible swiftness, and with such force as to be almost as dangerous as bullets."

They Spoke to the Khedive.

The Khedive of Egypt has a country palace at Helwan, fifteen miles from Cairo. There are celebrated sulphur springs at Helwan, and all the tourists who flock to the land of the Pharaohs during the winter months spend a short while at these springs. His Highness was taking a walk alone near the palace, and was closely followed by two very determined-looking ladies. The royal personage seemed annoyed at the intrusion, and suddenly turned, seemingly to escape them, in an opposite direction. The ladies, however, were not to be thwarted, and striding up to the Khedive with a Fifth avenue swing, one of them said:

"Aren't you the Khedive?"

His Highness politely replied, "I am."

The ladies said, "We thought so." And then, with a smile, "We are from New York."

The very innocent sovereign said, "I thought so," and, bowing, walked away.

A scientific expedition for the exploration of Africa, is in course of organization under the charge of Dr. Emil Riebeck. Much is expected of it. Herr Adolph Krause will lead the party and see that the plans are carried out. The immediate object is described as the investigation of the languages and social condition of the inhabitants of the region about the Niger, Benue and Lake Tsad.

It is extremely common to deride conjugal affection, and to consider it as something to be made fun of, but there are exhibitions of it that are very pleasing.

A very dear and loving little woman was seated by her husband one evening, before a pleasant fire, when she moved her low rocking chair close to him, and placed her sweet little hand lovingly on his arm, and moved it quite affectionately up and down, as if smoothing out all the wrinkles. The good man looked graciously into her upturned eyes, expecting the sweetest of kisses, when she said:

"Husband dear."

"What, darling."

"I was just thinking——"

"I was just thinking how nicely this suit of clothes you have on would work into a rag carpet."

A couple of young fellows were conversing on the street corner when one said:

"By the way, how do you like that new brother-in-law of yours?"

"Like him! I think he's about the meanest man this side of Halifax."

"Mean! Why, how's that? Everybody speaks well of him."

"They don't know him. What would you say if I told you he had swindled me out of a hundred dollars?"

"A hundred dollars? You don't say so!"

"Fact! Shortly after he married Sis, he promised to lend me a hundred dollars and he didn't do it. I call that a clean swindle."

Edith—"What a lonesome spot a social gathering is where one is such a stranger!"

Harold—"It is indeed, 'pon honor, doncher know."

Edith—"I don't know what I should have done but for you. You are the oasis of the evening's desert."

Harold—"Weally, I am beholden to you, Miss Edith."

Edith—"Yes, dear Harold. You are the evening's oasis—the one green spot in all the dreary waste."

Two girls were having a very animated discussion when Jones entered, and at first didn't observe him. "You're real mean," said one. "You're just as hateful as you can be," responded the other. "I suppose you don't know any better, though." "If you had any respect——" "Oh, Mr. Jones!"—in duet. Oh, don't mind me," said Jones, taking a seat; "keep it up; I rather like it; I'm a member of a choir myself."

The Italian peddler had retired for the night when there sounded a heavy knock at the door. "Who-a-there?" he demanded. "I'm the man you sold a pint of chestnuts to this afternoon." "Well, what-a you want?" "I've come to return a sound chestnut to you; it was the only good one in the lot, and as I'm an honest man and you probably put it in by mistake, I've brought it back to you."

Jabber—"If you are so disgusted with married life, what on earth made you marry?"

Jiber—"Caramels, my boy, caramels."

Jabber—"What have caramels to do with it?"

Jiber—"As my best girl, my wife was always supplied with caramels by me and her jaws were stuck fast so constantly that I never realized her powers of elocution until it was too late."

Mrs. Minks—"My dear, the window plants are getting full of insects."

Mr. Minks—"Good gracious! I'll have to begin smoking again. That kills them, you know."

Mrs. Minks—"Oh, I hope not. But where in the world did these things come from? They don't look like regular rose bugs."

Little Dick—"Why, them's the ones pap gave me a quarter for catching in the garden."

Bagley—"What in thunder does Peterby always get into the last row of seats at the theatre for? I have noticed him there scores of times. Bailey—"Peterby is a very sensitive man, and is afraid he would interfere with people who sit behind him; he has such a high forehead, you know."

"Maria," observed Mr. Grapp, as they entered a prominent dry goods store a few days ago. "I reckon the owners of this here store is givin' away money."

"What makes you think so, John?" inquired his better half.

"Why, I hear 'em callin' 'cash' about every minit. Let's git some of it ef we kin."

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady)—"Can I send you some more soup, Mr. Dumley?"

Mr. Dumley—"No, thanks."

Mrs. Hendricks (engagingly)—"Don't refuse, Mr. Dumley, because it isn't considered good form to be helped twice to soup."

Mr. Dumley—"Oh, etiquette has nothing to do with it, madam; it's the soup."

Two students ring a hated professor's bell at midnight. He puts his head out of the window and wants to know what's up.

"One of your windows is wide open."

"Where?" exclaimed the startled professor.

"The one you are looking out of."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue.

Ne Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Encouraging, but Ambiguous.—Anxious Millionaire—"Then, sir, I have your consent to pay my addresses to your daughter. Ah, sir, if I only thought I could win her affections." Eager Father—"Why not, my dear sir; why not? Plenty of others have succeeded."

Customer (in restaurant)—"Waiter, isn't it strange that I should find several flies in my soup?"

Waiter)somewhat amazed)—"It am strange for a fac' sah, for dis season ob de yeah."

One should meet death as resolutely as a general would meet an inevitable conquerer. This is the best way to obtain easy conditions.

The favors of fortune are like steep rocks—only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit.

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

A good story comes from a boys' boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some old-style physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue, "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are doing their duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious, and purely vegetable.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

Don't expect to be called a good fellow any longer than you consent to do as others wish.

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another, the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I *feel* ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

You cannot set the river on fire with a rowing match.

Traveling men should investigate the advantages offered by the Grand Union Hotel, New York, as a stopping place for the commercial fraternity. It is strictly first-class in every particular, and is conducted at prices that cannot but command the attention of travelers, who wish to live well and at the same time save their houses as much as possible in the way of expenses. —*Merchant Traveler.*

Interest blinds some and makes some see.

A Ghost

is a myth, but solid reality will be known by those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, thereby learning, free, about work that they can do, and live at home, wherever they reside, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Capital not needed. Hallett & Co., will start you. All is new. Delay not. Pay absolutely sure from start. Wealth awaits every worker. Both sexes. All ages.

Never rejoice but when thou hast done well.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

An evil conscience is always fearful and unquiet,

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs.

Have a good conscience and thou shalt have joy.

One of every five we meet has some form of Heart Disease and is in constant danger of sudden death. Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy regulates, corrects and cures.

Price $1.00.—6 bottles $5.00.

What is hope? Hope is the blossom of happiness.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

That glory is short which is given and received of men.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock within.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Do not choose your friend by his looks, handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

ANAKESIS.

PILES

"ANAKESIS" gives instant Relief, and is an infallible CURE for PILES. "ANAKESIS" is sold by Druggists everywhere.—Price, $1.00 per box, PREPAID, by mail. Samples sent FREE by P. NEUSTAEDTER & Co., No. 83 Mercer St. New York. Sole manuf. of "ANAKESIS."

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

4 569

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

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"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. Sanfold, Kent, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

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Is a Positive Cure

For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

A Corrector, Regulator, Nerve-Rest.

"The Heart is the Seat of Life."

One of every five we meet has some form of Heart Disease, and is in constant danger of Apoplexy or Sudden Death!

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For which this Remedy **should** be **taken**

Heart-pains	Palpitation	Heart-dropsy
Skip-Beats	Throbbing	Spasms (Fits)
Numbness	Purple-Lips	Poor-blood
Shaky-Nerves	Syncope	Faint-spells
Hot-flashes	Paralysis	Heart-sympathetic

Rush of Blood to the Head, Feeble-circulation, Labored-breathing, Heart-enlargement, Nervous-prostration, Heart-rheumatism, Neuralgia and Valvular Disease.

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THIS REMEDY IS A SPECIFIC.

It Prevents Palsy, Shock, Sudden Death.

Every ingredient is from vegetable products which grow in sight of every unfortunate sufferer. It contains no Morphine, Opium or injurious drugs.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Baked Roley-poley.—One quart of prepared flour, two full tablespoonfuls of lard, two cups of milk, yelk of an egg, one teaspoonful of salt, a large cup of jam, marmalade or canned (and strained) berries, well sweetened; sift flour and salt together; beat the yelk light and stir into the milk; chop up the shortening into the flour until well incorporated; wet the flour with the milk into a good dough; roll out half an inch thick, spread with the fruit and roll up closely; pinch the outer edges together and lay the roll, the joined sides downward, in a floured baking pan; bake until browned; wash over with whipped white of egg and send to table; eat with hard sauce.

Turnip Soup (without meat).—Eight or ten large white turnips, half an onion, one stalk of celery, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one tablespoonful of flour rolled in three tablespoonfuls of butter, two quarts of water, bit of soda in milk; peel, slice and lay the turnips in cold water for an hour, drain and put into the soup kettle with onion, celery and parsley; add the cold water and cook tender; rub the soup through a colander, season and return to the fire; stir in the buttered flour, simmer five minutes, add the milk and pour out.

Cup Plum Pudding.—Two cups of fine dry crumbs, one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, half a cup of molasses, one cup of raisins stoned and chopped and the same of currants, half a cup of sliced citron, half cup of powdered suet, four eggs, one teaspoonful of mixed cinnamon and allspice, one even teaspoonful of soda, sifted twice with the flour. Beat the eggs light, add molasses, suet, crumbs, sugar, spice, fruit (dredged with flour), mix well; turn into a buttered mold and boil five hours. Eat with both hard and liquid sauce.

Boiling water should not be poured over tea trays. japanned goods, etc., as it will make the varnish crack and peel off; have a sponge wet with warm water and a little soap, if the tray be very dirty, and rub it with a cloth; if it looks smeary, dust on a little flour, then rub it with a cloth. If the tray gets marked take a piece of woolen cloth with a little sweet oil and rub on the marks.

Faded hangings may be restored by beating the dust from them and brushing, then apply a strong lather of castile soap by means of a hard brush; wash the lather off with clean water and afterward with alum water. When dry the colors will generally be found to be restored.

The Roes taken from live cod-fish are very good eating. They weigh from a little over a pound to three-quarter pound, and cost from ten to fifteen cents.

MORE WORDS OF PRAISE.

Rheumatism: Blood Disease entirely cured.

Rochester, April 1, 1886.

To the Pardee Medicine Co.,

Gents:—Allow me to say a few words in praise of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy; and if what I have to say will induce others who are afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism to use it, I shall feel that I have been the means of doing some little good to my fellow men. December 27, 1885, while at work in the shop, I was taken suddenly with sharp, piercing pains and was compelled to leave the shop. The next morning I was unable to rise, and I grew worse daily although I was under the best medical treatment. But I obtained no relief until I began using Dr. Pardee's Remedy, which I did March 17th, and after using it three days, I could walk about the house. I continued to use it and improved rapidly every day. I am now at work and entirely free from pain, and have gained five pounds in weight, but I shall continue the remedy until I feel sure the poison is out of my blood, for I am certain that rheumatism is a blood disease. You are at liberty to use my name or refer anyone to me, for I shall be only too glad to recommend it to anyone who is suffering as I was. I know it will cure any case of rheumatism, if used as directed.

I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE DOANE.

Foreman at Goodger & Naylor's shoe factory, 65 South St. Paul street; residence, 6 Griffith street.

Forty Years a Sufferer.

Mr. E. W. Howell, of No. 2 College street, writes that he has suffered with rheumatism in his hips, knees and arms, for forty years, and that he has not known what it was to be free from pain until he began the use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy. He has used ten bottles and has not felt any rheumatic pains or symptoms since.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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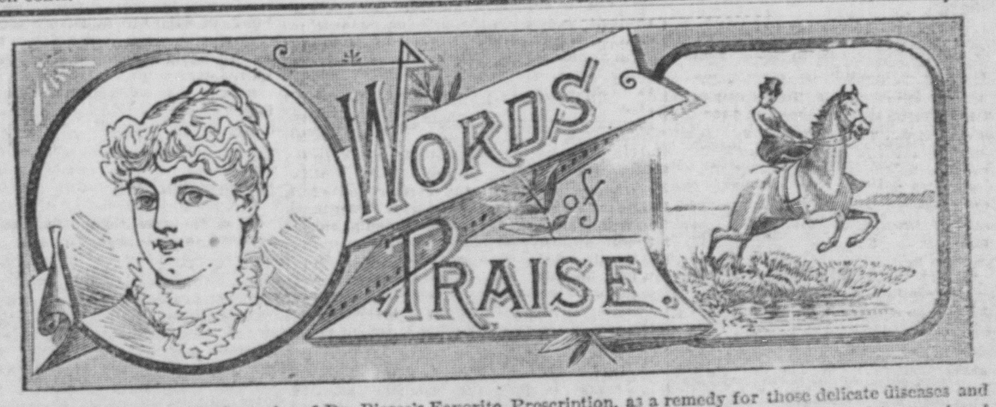


The following words, in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY.

John E. Segar, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She determined to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which really did her more good than did all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

DON'T DESPAIR.

Mrs. Bettie Burton, *Bells, Bedford Co., Va.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from womb affection, and took four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets,' from which I obtained decided relief, and such relief as I had despaired of. For a year and a half my health has remained perfect. Tendering my thanks poorly expresses my gratitude. Many of my relatives and friends have used your remedies, and in every instance they improved."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER.

Mrs. Sophia F. Boswell, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time: this I have laid aside and feel as well as I ever did."

THE BEST MEDICINE.

Mrs. S. A. Freeman, of *Reidsville, Rockingham Co., N. C.*, writes: "I want to say that your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery have done me more good than the physician who has treated me. After taking your medicines, I gained several pounds. I think your 'Favorite Prescription' the best medicine for ladies with which I am acquainted."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with backache, or nervousness, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some womb disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would probably have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. B. F. Morgan, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. Sprague, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

Mrs. George Herger, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

IT WORKS WONDERS.

Mrs. May Gleason, of *Nankin, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case. I think it is just the medicine for female complaints."

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' since my last writing to you, I desire to state that I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household, feeling only slightly fatigued at night."

OVERWORKED WOMEN.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics.

NOT A "CURE-ALL."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures nausea and weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, eructations of gas, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under our **positive guarantee.** For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. **Price Reduced to $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.**

EVERY INVALID LADY should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for **$1.50.** A large pamphlet, treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps.

Address, **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

THE LAST WAR AND THE NEXT.

The New York *Sun* says it is about time to stop devising new ways to expend millions on account of the war that ended twenty-two years ago, and to begin on the war that is ahead.

The so-called Dependent Pension bill, now in the hands of the President for his signiture, is a humbug. Like all the wholesale pension legislation of the past few years, it is a creature of sham sentiment and deliberate fraud, a thing which Congress lacked the manliness to strangle before it got far away from the cranks and the claim agents who gave it being.

It is safe to say that this Government satisfied long ago and with unexampled liberality nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the just claims of the widows and orphans and disabled of the War of the Rebellion upon its bounty.

The Arrears of Pension act was passed eight years ago on the strength of the assurance by its promoters that it could not possibly require in the aggregate more than $20,000,000. The total amount already paid out on account of this legislation is more than $200,000,000.

If Mr. Cleveland signs the Dependent Pension bill, he will create a new class in the country, a class of pauper veterans, and the glory of the Union cause will expire in a grand scramble of candidates for the badge of mendicancy.

He will also add to the annual expenses of the Government a new fixed charge of an amount as yet undetermined, but probably from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year.

It would be a wise and patriotic act if Mr. Cleveland should veto this bill. The money which it is proposed to give away insatisfaction of shadowy claims based on the last war is urgently needed to meet the expense of preparation for the next war to come.

The future as well as the past has its esponsibilities.

STATISTICS AS TO STRIKES.

Bradstreet's furnishes a new and fairly accurate report (1) leading strikes begun in 1866 and unsettled on January 1 last (2) all strikes in the United States begun during January, 1887, and (3) strikes announced during the first three days of February. It is ascertained the total number of men on strike during January, 1887, was about seventy-eight thousand against 47,200 in January, 1886. Inasmuch as 9,000 men have struck since January 31 last, the comparison becomes 87,900 on strike since January 1, 1887, as compared with 47,200 in 1886. In addition to this total of men out of work, it is to be noted that 16,300 workers in factories, mills and elsewhere are idle because of the scarcity of coal or because of lack of work caused by strikes of others. This points to 104,000 industrial employes who have stopped work since January 1, as compared with 47,200 for a like period in 1886. There were eight strikes begun in 1886 carried over into the current year. These involved 5,000 men. Four have ended, two of them successfully, including 1,170 men, and two failing, involving 830 men. In January there were begun over 90 strikes by 73,000 employes. Of these 32 have ended, 22 of them, involving 5,700 men, having failed. About 60 January strikes, therefore, remain unsettled. The 24 strikes reported for three days in February furnish a list of 9,900 men. None of these has been settled.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The Senatorial elections are now all settled, except New Jersey and West Virginia, both of which will, beyond doubt, effect Democrats. The outcome is that the Democrats gain four seats in the next Senate—one in California, one in Indiana, one in New Jersey and one in Virginia—and the Republicans gain one in Nevada.

There are 42 Republicans and 34 Democrats in the present Senate. The changes, transferring three seats to the Democratic side from the Republican, will make the figures stand 39 Republicans and 37 Democrats. But it is believed that Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, will act with the Democrats as soon as Gov. Daniel becomes his associciate, and this will even up the numbers to 38 Republicans and 38 Democrats

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a cold that, settled on his lungs, had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at all Drug Stores.

——Overcoats are still needed and will be until May 1st, at least. The season having advanced and there being a stock on hand yet at the Philadelphia Branch, they will be closed out at a greatly reduced price. A coat that was cheap before is cheaper now. What was a bargain before is a greater bargain now.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

TAKING OUT THE BODIES

THE NUMBER OF DEAD LIKELY TO REACH SIXTY.

A Father Burned to Death Before the Eyes of His Son—A Lecturer's Escape.

Thirty-two Unknown Bodies.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 7.—Men worked all day upon the ruins of the wrecked Montreal express which jumped over the White River bridge in the darkness, but few bodies were found. The splintered cars in the rocky gorge, blackened and charred by fire, have not given up all their dead and the total loss of life will not probably be known for several days. All the farm-houses within a radius of five miles are utilized as temporary hospitals, and some of their inmates narrate new tales of their experiences in the horror.

One of the wrecked cars on the ice had not been overhauled at last accounts, and it was thought that at least twenty bodies were in the debris. Should this prove so it would run the list of killed up to over sixty, not including those which may have been carried into the river through the ice. The latest computation as to the number of persons on train places it at over 100. Thirty-two bodies remain unindentified.

An agonizing incident of the disaster was the death of David Maignet, a Frenchman of Shaungun, Canada. He and his 12-year-old son Joseph were on their way from Holyoke to their home. The boy sat three seats behind his father in the third car from the rear. He was dozing in his seat when he felt the car shiver. This motion was kept up for a few seconds, and then the car dashed over the bridge upon the ice. By hard work the boy got out of one of the car windows and at once went in search of his father. He discovered him by the light of the burning wreckage just above him, pinned down by a part of the top of the car which had fallen directly across his chest and legs. The old man was as firmly held as though in a vise. The boy hastened to his father's assistance and spoke words of encouragement to him. He seized his father and struggled with all his strength to extricate him, but in vain. The flames were approaching rapidly. "Joseph," said the father, "run and get an axe or a saw." But the boy could not find either. "Pull me out then," said the father, "even if you have to break my legs to do it. "Joseph tugged away with all his might, but could not stir his father an inch. With wonderful coolness the father gave himself up to his fate. "It's no use, my boy," he said. "There is no hope for me. Leave me and save yourself. But remember the dying words of your father, always be a good boy. Farewell, my son; I will meet you in the other world." The flames were then so close at hand that the boy could remain no longer. He left his father and got out of the reach of the flames, and watched his parent slowly burn to death.

Mr. Henry W. Tewksbury, of West Randolph, Vt., says that he was in the first day coach. He was dozing at the time of the accident, but was aroused by feeling the car jumping upon the railroad ties. He had been in two railroad accidents before this one, and knew what the sensation portended. Realizing that an accident was about to occur, he jumped from his seat with the intention of making his escape. The train seemed to come to a standstill or go very slowly. He thought it was all right, and so sat down again. Then without a moment's warning that anything further was to occur, the car seemed to leap into space, and then came a terrible crash. For a moment he was stunned, and hardly knew whether he was dead or alive. He tried to move, but found he could not budge an inch. He noticed with great alarm that fire had broken out at the further end of the car. He struggled with all his strength to free himself, and screamed for help, but there was no one at hand to help him.

Having leaned back resignedly to meet what seemed his fearful fate, his hopes of life were renewed by hearing voices. He unwound his fur cap and saw the engineer and fireman close at hand. He called to them frantically for assistance, which they proffered at once. Seizing hold of him his rescuers sought to pull him out, but failed. Thinking that this was a hopeless case, they were about to leave him and help others, but he begged them to try again, and to break his leg if necessary. They did so, and managed to get him out, breaking the leg and an arm in the effort. The flames were so close upon Mr. Tewksbury that his clothing was burned from his body.

Br. Bray tells a heartrending story of the death of Edwards Frank Dillon of Springfield, Vt., who was a student in Dartmouth college. Dillon and Albion B. Vaezy, son of Judge Veazy of Rutland, were going up to the house of the latter in Rutland. The fire approached near and nearer and the efforts of the rescuers were unavailing to save him. Piteously he appealed to them to save him, although he knew this was impossible. As the fire reached him he gave one last cry, and closed his eyes in death. In the presence of at least a score of men he was burned to death.

One Hundred and Five Days of Fasting.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 7.—Mary Baker, the White County fasting girl, mentioned in previous specials, has completed the 105th day of her fast. Her attending physicans and nurses are astonished at her indurance. Several days ago the extremities began growing cold and signs of dissolution appeared. She is still concious and is longing for death. She sleeps but one hour each day. There is great interest among the medical fraternity in regard to the diagnosis of the disease and the autopsy will be attended by a number of prominent physicians from different parts of the State.

Want a Commercial Traveller Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The commercial travellers of the country, being primarily interested in the proper administration and construction of the interstate commerce bill, are preparing a request to the administration at Washington, to appoint W. J. Pickering, of Philadelphia, chairman of the national railroad committee of the Travellers' Protective association, one of the commissioners created by the law, and the committee of prominent business men from various parts of the city will visit Washington during the coming week for the purdose of urging their claims.

Pulpit Endorsement of Henry George.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost of the Belleville avenue Congregational church preached last evening on Henry George. "For my part," he said, in conclusion, "it is clear that Henry George is in the straight moral position, and since the great body of humanity always end in doing what is right, the time will probably come when all rents will go to the general government."

Rioting in Belfast Yesterday.

BELFAST, Feb. 7.—Two men were arrested in Servia street for rioting. As the police were taken them to jail a mot attacked them and attempted to rescue the prisoners. The police drew their pistols and fired into the crowd, severely wounding a boy about sixteen years of age, and the mob dispersed. There has been no disorder in the town.

"NEARLY CRAZED

with pain" is the sad cry of many a victim of rheumatism or neuralgia, and frequently other diseases, such as kidney and liver complaints, are directly traceable to rheumatism or neuralgia. These diseases, for some unexplainable reason, are rapidly increasing, and in many instances are the direct cause of much sickness which so hides its real origin as to be mistaken for other diseases. In curing rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, and in many cases of kidney and liver troubles, Athlophoros has wrought wonders. Those who have used it are best qualified to speak of its merit.

Rouses Point, New York.

I took Athlophoros and I think it helped me. I had not walked for 8 weeks when I took the Athlophoros and have walked since. I have taken nearly all medicines recommended for rheumatism, and I think that Athlophoros helped me the most of any. I am not entirely cured yet, but am going to take Athlophoros if it comes on bad again. MRS. THOS. HAYES.

Boltenville, Vt., August 18th, 1886.

I can thankfully say I believe I owe my life to Athlophoros as an instrument in the hand of God. I have had no return of those awful spells of neuralgia of the heart since I last wrote you. Hoping this may induce others to try so valuable a medicine, I remain Very respectfully yours,

MRS. C. N. PAIGE.

Pawling, N. Y., August 19, 1886.

The bottle of Athlophoros I procured for Jacob Reinner's wife acted like a charm. She had been confined to her bed for three weeks or more. Could hardly help herself any. In one week she was on her feet. She had not long before given birth to a child and had inflammatory rheumatism.

A. A. TOFFY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 25c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. f

NEW PLAINING MILL

At Locust Grove, near Grove & Wolf's saw mill.

—0—0—

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above place, and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH,—— ——DOORS,

——SIDING.——

MOULDING,—— ——BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,

9febly Spring Mills.

RED LETTER SALE.

We have made a great mark down in our prices on our entire stock. This is what we call a "Red Letter Sale," as the price of every article in our store is marked in *red* figures from which there is no deviation. We have reduced the price of every article from 10 to 40 per cent. Call and see for yourself.

S. & A. LOEB.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

A two story house and lot at the station, with large stable. Good location for one wishing to carry on business near railroad. Purchaser can have privilege to farm 35 acres of land, ¼ mile from station. tf F. KURTZ.

Also, building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, prices $75 to $125 per lot, on easy terms. Apply to FRED KURTZ. tf

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

ORGANIZED 1867.

LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alex. M. Dean, Manger of Eastern Department.

—Cash Assetts Over $1,350,000.00.—

The only Life Insurance Company in the United States whose stockholders are by law liable for the debts of the corporation.

ITS ACCIDENT POLICIES

provide for 20 weeks indemnity. One-half principal sum for loss of both eyes or two limbs.

No deduction at death for indemnity previously paid.

LOW CASH RATES,

NO ASSESSMENTS,

Cash paid Policyholders over $3,200,000.

For Agencies in Pennsylvania apply t

A. D LUNDY & CO.,

(State Agents)

Williamsport, Pa.

C. DINGES, Special Agent.

MADAME DEAN'S

SPINAL SUPPORTING

CORSETS

LADIES Energetic and intelligent ladies wanted to introduce our popular Corsets in every county. No experience required. Agents are making $10 monthly. 150 different styles to select from. Largest commissions, best terms, and most salable goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. Exclusive territory given. $3 OUTFIT FREE. Illustrated Catalogue and particulars free. Write for terms at once. Ask for our $300 Cash Premium List. Our new book, entitled DRESS REFORM FOR LADIES, with biography of Worth (illustrated), sent on receipt of application. IT WILL PAY EXPERIENCED AGENTS to WRITE for TERMS. Don't delay if you wish to secure territory.

LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 300 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE "MADE A BREAK"

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

=CELEBRATED |=| PATTERSON |=| ORGAN,=

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS,

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

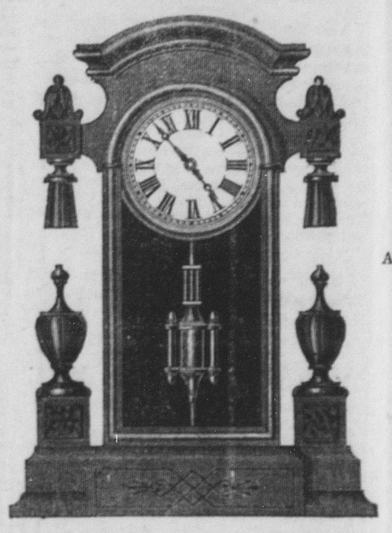
——§——

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

——‡——

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,

THE ROCKFORD,

THE WALTHAM,

AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES.

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CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

—BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,—

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties.

THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

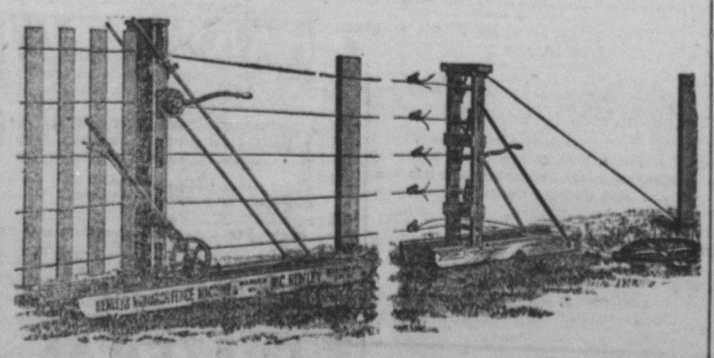
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO

aprly

THE IMPROVED

HENLEY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE.



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

9jun3m Manufacturers Agent for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887.

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves		Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves		Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves		Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves		Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves		Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.	
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves		Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves		Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves		Renovo	4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 25 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves		Erie	2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35	
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22	
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15	
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03	
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 45	
2 35		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30	
3 11		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 33		3 48	
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 22		3 30	
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 22	
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15	
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07	
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00	
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53	
4 25		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45	
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37	
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31	
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25	
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12	
4 51		9 18	Axemann	6 04		12 05	
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Will L. Snyder, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SNYDER, Administrator

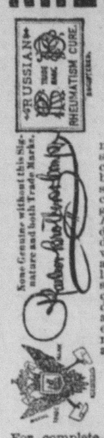
15decst

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Levi Snyder, late of Potter township, dec'd, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will come forward and make settlement and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated according to law.

JAS A. OTT. JOHN SNYDER, Centre Hall.

jan

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE



HAS PROVED TO BE

THE REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM.

MARION, IND., Aug. 12, 1886.

My wife was so afflicted with Rheumatism in her shoulder and arm that she could do nothing for herself, and could not sleep in bed, but had to be holstered up in a rocking chair. Physicians prescribed, many patent medicines were used, but the pain still got worse. I sent for the *Russian Rheumatism Cure*, under a cloud of doubts. It was used according to directions for one week, and my wife was cured. It was one of those agreeable surprises that you meet once in a lifetime. It is now over four months since the cure was effected, and she can wash, iron, hoe in the garden, and do all kinds of work as well as ever, and has no symptoms of the old disease. We have no hesitancy in recommending the cure to all similarly afflicted, as SAFE AND SURE.

Truly yours,
H. J. FISHELL.

Thousands of others have been cured.

PRICE **$2.50.**

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet**, with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 319 & 321 Market Street, Philadelphia.**

JAS. H. LOHR.
CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5decly

CLEMANT DALE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;

JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,

Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In

DRUGS, —— DRUGS
CHEMICALS
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Taller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial 28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE.
LOCK HAVEN PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

CAMERON HOUSE,
LEWISBURG, PENN'A
STETTLER & CODER ..... Proprietors
SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY.

Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. lap.y

Dentists.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall

Residance on Main street. Office on 2d floor of Harper & Kreamer's store building Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Fiber administered. 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.

Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA

Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER. Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages bonds&c. Bellefonte, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14nov tf HENRY BOOZER.

INDORSING THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Central Labor Union Issues an Address Calling for Aid.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A considerable part of the session of the Central Labor union was taken up in discussing the strike of the coal-handlers, longshoremen and freight-handlers. When the meeting was called to order a delegation representing the Ocean association appeared and through a spokesman reviewed the strike and the causes that led to it. He said the men had shown no signs of weakening. He said that certain reports published about dissatisfaction among the rank and file was false.

The Central Labor Union indorsed the strike and promised the delegation that it would call upon all its subordinate unions for financial aid. A committee of ten was appointed to attend to the matter. They will visit the subordinate unions and collect funds. The committee retired and drafted the following address:

"Thousand of the hardest worked and the poorest paid men in the ranks of industry have for weeks been engaged in a peaceable but determined struggle with monopolies whose careers have been marked by fraud and corruption and oppression. The struggle was inaugurated to enable the men to obtain a single instalment of long delayed justice. They asked for an increase of wages which would enable them to exist. For weeks they have held out in face of the greatest opposition and under the most adverse circumstances, and are still as determined as they were on the day the struggle began.

"While such a struggle is in progress with such tremendous interests at stake, we would be untrue to humanity did we fail to extend a helping hand to those in it. Therefore we call upon organized workingmen to contribute to a fund which we have decided to raise for the strikers. Contribute at once and as generously as possible. Show our struggling fellow-workingmen that tkey have our substantial sympathy, and show iron-hearted monopoly that the people are opposed to it in its unholy attempt to crush out labor and destroy legitimate industry."

Wants to Be Governor.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—Cassius M. Clay makes the following announcement:

To the People of Kentucky:

The republican convention meets at Louisville on the 11th day of May next to nominate a candidate for Governor of Kentucky and other officers. I present my claims upon my party and my native State for that office. I have made fifty-seven appointments to speak in fifty-seven counties, the last ending at Williamsburg, in southeastern Kentucky, on the 13th of April, nearly one month before the convention. I am the only farmer who is a candidate on the republican side. All the other aspirants are lawyers. The farmers and farm laborers comprise a majority of the people of this nation. They are the life of the whole people; yet we are less repressed and more heavily taxed than any other class. I am now, and have always been, a farmer. My interest is your interest. Suspend your nomination in the several counties till you give me a hearing, and then you will intelligently decide upon your representative. I believe that we must vitally amend the new taxation law, called the Hewitt bill; that the state can be run upon less taxation and better run than now; I am for retrenchment and reform

CASSIUS M. CLAY,
Whitehall, Ky.

A Gold Mine in Mrs. Ramsay's Back Yard.

SAVANAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—A. M. Ramsay has been depot agent at Sunny Side for thirty years. During that time Mrs. Ramsay has saved up for her husband quite a sum of money. They did not believe in banks, and were afraid to loan out the money, so they had recourse to holes in the ground. Mrs. Ramsay would trade off her money for twenty dollar gold pieces and bury them in her back yard. Some time before Christmas she buried $50 there. It was her custom on sunny afternoons, now and then, to unearth her treasure, count it, and bury it a gain. The old couple were horrified yesterday morning when they arose to find that some one had been mining for gold during the night. The lucky finders took every dollar of the old lady's savings.

Eight Men Fight a Battle.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 7.—T. J. Boice and F. M. Hopkins were fatally wounded in a melee which occurred near the Wirt county line. A worthless person named Miller had circulated reports affecting the character of one of the Hopkins girls, and her father met Miller and four brothers named Boice at a shoemaker shop near the mouth of Westfork Creek. The eight men were soon engaged in a terrible fight, in which stones, clubs, and the shoemakers' tools were freely used. T. J. Boice had his skull broken by a blow of a shoe hammer. Hopkins's back was broken by a blow of a club, and the elder Hopkins and another of the Boice boys were badly hurt. The fight was a terrible one, lasting for half an hour

Laying Track Sunday Morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A gang of workmen began laying a track across Vincent place, in this city, at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, for the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg terminal. A resolution pending in the common council, to rescind the permission to lay the track, will be acted upon Tuesday evening. There is much opposition to the railway crossing the streets on a level with the roadway, and it supposed the work was begun on Sunday to avoid an injunction.

The Schooner Lynworth Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The signal corps station at Smithville, N. C. reports that the American schooner Jennie Hall from Philadelphia to Cuba, with a cargo of coal and barrel staves collided off Body's Island, with the American schooner Edith Lynworth, Foster, from Port Aurebella to New York with a cargo of cocoanuts. The Lynworth sank immediately, but her crew was saved. The Jennie Hall proceeded to Wilmington for extensive repairs.

After The Guyandotte Dynamiter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The statement made a few days ago that the search for the dynamiter who caused the explosion on the Old Dominion steamer Guyandotte last Monday night had been abandoned is untrue. Inspector Byrnes is very close upon his track, and his arrest is believed to be only a matter of a day or two. His name is known, together with his address at the time of the attempt to destroy the vessel, but he has since moved away.

Assassinated While With His Family.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 7.—Col. J. W. Melburn, a prominent citizen of Poplar Bluffs, Ashley county, was assassinated in his bedroom. Melburn had taken off his coat, preparatory to retiring, and was talking to his wife and children, when some one outside fired at him through the window. Six shots took effect, and he fell backward on the floor. He is said not to have had an enemy. The murderer and the motive are so far unknown.

Seized a Socialist Newspaper

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—The police of this city have seized a new socialist paper called the *Conseril*. Anseele a prominent socialist, was released from prison at Ghent. A demonstration by his followers was suppressed by the police, as it threatened to develop into a row.

AN ISLAND GOES OUT OF SIGHT

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions Bury it Under the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The story of a wonderful volcanic outbreak on the little island of Ninatu, situated in close proximity to the Friendly group in the South Pacific ocean, has just been narrated by a sailor to a reporter.

On the night of December 28, the natives were startled by earthquake shocks, heavy lightning and thunder and rain. They were so scared that six villages on the east side of the island were abandoned, and in company with the three white traders the natives went to the lee or west shore. The quakes and storm continued for three days, and on the 31st of December a huge pillar of flame shot up from the centre of the lake, accompanied by volumes of boiling water and showers of stone and pumice. The waters of the lake boiled and seethed, and then from its bosom a cone of land started up. Four craters upon this new upheaval began to vomit fire, stones, ashes and scoriæ covering the island, burning up every article of vegitation. This war of the elements continued for ten days, and everything was covered with volcanic dust to the depth of many feet. A canoe which the natives used to go across to another island for shelter was buried thirty feet under ashes and lava, and they had just succeeded in digging it out when the steamer Suva hove in sight. It was found that the natives had but five days' provisions, and that, although the volcanic convulsions had ceased they were very much frightened. As the Suva could not carry many passengers, she went over to Tonga and two schooners were dispatched to the relief of the sufferers. A plentiful supply of bread fruits, bananas taro and yams were taken, and the natives will be transported to other lands, as the entire crop of their lands on Ninatu has been destroyed.

The captain of the Suva sounded all round the island and ascertained that the water in the harbor had increased in depth. Land and sea birds that were numerous before the eruption had entirely deserted the island and where was a smiling landscape is now a desolate lava and pumice covered scene. Volumes of steam were ascending from the lake when the Suva left on her return trip to Fiji.

THREE STATES SHAKEN UP.

Earthquake Shocks in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois.

ST. LOUIS Feb. 7.—Two earthquake shocks passed across the central portions of the states of Illinois and Missouri. In the newspaper offices and top stories of the telegraph building the shock was very distinct. Printers and others who were on the streets state that there were two shocks. Telegrams from Springfield, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Charleston, Vandalia and other towns in central and southern Illinois show that the shock was widespread. The same story is told from Jefferson City, Booneville, and Lexington, Missouri.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—A shock of earthquake was felt in this city. So few were awake that it did not create any special alarm. The wave came from the south, and although distinctly felt by a number of persons did no damage.

The Catherwood-Phillips Divorce.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Feb. 7.—The Catherwood-Phillips divorce case has been decided by Judge Sloan in favor of the defendant, William I Catherwood. The decision of the court was that the marriage contract which the plaintiff, Nellie P. Philips, claimed with defendant, was not sustained by the evidence, and that, therefore, the parties never having been married, there could not be any divorce granted.

Big Bear Pardoned.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 7.—The last of the Indians sentenced for the recent rebellion will be released. Big Bear, chief of the Crees, who sacked Port Pitt and massacred ten white people at Frog Lake with three of his braves, will be released from Hong Mountain prison, after serving about eighteen months of a ten years' sentence. All the other prisoners have been pardoned already.

Grandpa and Baby Horribly Burned.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 7.—James Colligan, eighty years of age, was left by his grand daughter in charge of her child of two years. The old man in getting out of bed, knocked over a lamp, and the clothing was fired. The old man was found on the floor by a passer-by with his clothes on fire, and the child was literally roasted alive. The old man was seriously burned.

Refusal of O'Brien to Enter Parliament.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, publishes a letter in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, refusing to become a candidate for a seat in the house of commons. He says he can be more useful to the Irish outside parliament's "detestable precincts."

They Won't Tolerate Evictions.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—At Tipperary a tenant named McCarthy was evicted. A mob subsequently demolished his house, saying they would not tolerate evictions in Tipperary in future.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Money on call 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

		Cl'sing Yesterday.	Cl'sing To-day.
4½s,	1891, reg	110½	109¼
4½s,	1891, con	110¾	109¾
4s,	1907, reg	128½	128⅝
4s,	1907, con	128½	128⅝

STOCK MARKET.

Started by a higher market in London, stocks were steady and buoyant to-day, with well-distributed trading and several notable advances. Bonds were strong; the bank statement less favorable than usual.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Cl'sing Yesterday.	Cl'sing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	60½	62¾
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	138	137½
Central Pacific	34⅝	35⅞
Del. & Hudson	102⅜	103¾
Del. Lack. & W.	133⅜	135¼
Erie	30½	31½
Erie pref	66½	67⅝
Lake Shore	92⅝	94⅝
Louis. & Nash	59¾	60¾
Mihigan Central		89½
Missouri Pacific	106½	107½
N. Y. & New Eng	60¼	60⅜
N. J. Central	66¼	66⅝
N. Y. Cent. & Hud	111¼	112
Northwestern	111⅞	113¼
Oregon Navigation	68½	93⅝
Pacific Mail	51⅝	52⅜
Reading	35⅞	36⅝
Rock Island		125½
St. Paul	87⅝	90¼
Union Pacific	54⅞	56
Wes. Union Tel	73⅝	74

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat—Active closing steady.
Corn—Inactive closing easier.
Oats—Quiet closing easy.

	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	92	92⅝	95
Corn	48¼	49	50¼
Oats	36¼	36¼	36⅝

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—The Market dull. Creamery—Western 25c.@28.; imitation, 20c.@23c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 24.@26c.; eastern, Welsh tubs, 23c.@24c.; eastern, firkins, 21c.; western, 20c.@22.; Factory—Fresh, 20c.@23c. June packed, 14c.@17c.; low grades, 3c.@7c.

Cheese—Market quiet and steady. Factory—New York, cheddar, 13c.@13½c.; western, flat, 12c.@12¼c.; Creamery—New York, part skims, 10c.@12c.; Cable from Liverpool to-day quotes fine cheese at 66s.

Eggs—Market quiet. Fresh eastern, firsts, 30c.@32c.

Provisions—Lard—Fairly active and strong. Hogs—$4.60@5.40 against $4.60@5.40 Fri day at Chicago.

FIRE BARGAINS FIRE

—IN—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteaas, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

In fact, my full and complete stock of Furniture—slightly damaged by smok Dec. 19th, 1886, which has all been refinished and must be sold at once. Wil open

SATURDAY JAN. 8th, 1887.

J. C. Brackbill op. Bush House.

BOOKS, THREE CENTS EACH.

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. Please examine the list and see if you do not find therein some that you would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost $1.00 each. Each book is complete in itself:

Anecdotes of the Rebellion. A collection of humorous, pathetic, and thrilling narratives of the war, stories of bivouac and battle-field, march and picket, adventures of scouts and spies, stories of prison life, of the great Generals, of Mr. Lincoln, etc.

The Life of General U. S. Grant. By W. A. PETERS. With portrait and other illustrations.

Poems, by John G. Whittier. The only cheap edition published—should be in every household. *Illustrated.*

Poems, by Henry W. Longfellow. No one can afford to be without this fine collection. *Illustrated.*

Poems, by Alfred Tennyson. This work contains some of the finest compositions of the great Poet Laureate.

Parlor Amusements. A large collection of Acting Charades, Parlor Dramas, Shadow Pantomines, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, public and private entertainments and evenings at home. *Illustrated.*

Manual of Floriculture. Teaches the best method of propagating all the different plants, tells how to cure disease and eradicate insect pests, gives directions for making beautiful floral and other devices, for window gardening, etc. *Illustrated.*

Guide to Needlework, Knitting and Crochet. Containing designs and directions for all kinds of Fancy Needlework, Artistic Embroidery, Lace Work, Knitting, Tatting, Crochet and Net Work. *Illustrated.*

Famous Detective Stories. A collection of thrilling narratives of detective experience, many of them written by actual members of the profession.

Yankee Wit and Humor. A collection of humorous stories, sketches, poems and paragraphs by the leading funny men of the American Press. *Illustrated.*

The Mystery at Blackwood Grange. A Novel. By Mrs. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

The Evil Genius. A Novel. By M. T. CALDOR.

The Story of a Sin. A Novel. By Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN.

Out of the Sea. A Novel. By CLARA AUGUSTA.

Agatha's History. A Novel. By MARGARET BLOUNT.

The Morwick Farm Mystery. A Novel. By WILKIE COLLINS. *Illustrated.*

The Last of the Rathvens. A Novel. By Miss MULOCK. *Illustrated.*

A Dead Heart. A Novel. By Author of "Dora Thorne."

Out of the Depths. A Novel. By HUGH CONWAY.

The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid. A Novel. By THOMAS HARDY.

In the Holidays. A Novel. By MARY CECIL HAY.

The Heir to Ashley. A Novel. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

Miss or Mrs? A Novel. By WILKIE COLLINS. *Illustrated.*

More Bitter than Death. A Novel. By the Author of "Dora Thorne."

Carrie's Gift. A Novel. By HUGH CONWAY. *Illustrated.*

The Fatal Lilies. A Novel. By Author of "Dora Thorne."

A Shadow on the Threshold. A Novel. By MARY C. HAY.

The Curse of Carew. A Novel. By author of "Dora Thorne."

The Blatchford Bequest. A Novel. By HUGH CONWAY. *Illustrated.*

A Queen Amongst Women. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

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A Tale of Sin. A Novel. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

A Bridge of Love. A Novel. By author of "Dora Thorne."

A Passive Crime. A Novel. By "THE DUCHESS."

Ingledew House. A Novel. By author of "Dora Thorne."

The Knightsbridge Mystery. A Novel. By CHARLES READE. *Illustrated.*

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A Fortune Hunter. A Novel. By ANNIE THOMAS. *Illustrated.*

Among the Ruins. A Novel. By MARY CECIL HAY. *Illustrated.*

Rose Lodge. A Novelette. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

We will send any four of the above books by mail post-paid upon receipt of only **Twelve Cents**; any ten for 25 Cents; twenty for **50 Cents**; the entire list (40 books) for **75 Cents**; the entire list bound in boards with cloth back, for **$1.10.** These are the cheapest books ever published and guaranteed worth three times the money asked for them. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* Postage stamps taken for fractions of a dollar. As to our reliability, we refer to any newspaper published in New York, likewise to the Commercial Agencies.

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DANIEL'S PLOW SULKY.

WILL WORK EQUALLY AS WELL ON ROUGH STONY LAND AS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES. IT IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER SULKY IN THE WORLD. CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY COMMON WALKING PLOW IN FIVE MINUTES TIME, AND IS WARRANTED NOT TO INCREASE THE DRAFT ONE POUND. SO SIMPLE A CHILD STRONG ENOUGH TO DRIVE A TEAM CAN OPERATE IT. WILL TURN A SQUARE CORNER WITHOUT RAISING THE PLOW. THE ONLY PLOW MADE WITH A FOOT LEVER TO START THE POINT OF PLOW ABRUPTLY IN THE GROUND OR ELEVATE IT TO SKIM OVER THE TOP OF FAST STONES, AROUND ROOTS, ETC.

We want a good, live man to act as agent in every town in the U. S.

Write us for our liberal terms and prices.

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HAVANA, N. Y.

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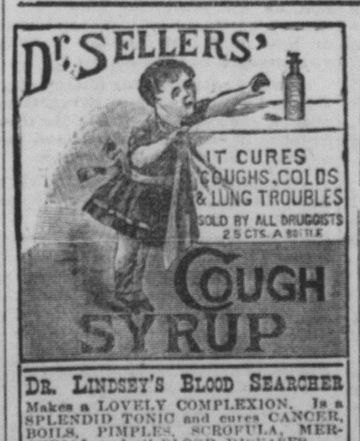
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.



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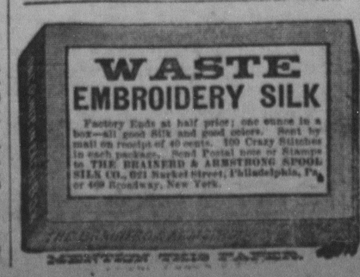
Makes a LOVELY COMPLEXION. Is a SPLENDID TONIC and cures CANCER, BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, MERCURIAL and all BLOOD DISEASES. Sold by your Druggist.

Sellers Medicine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

RED LETTER SALE.

All goods in our store have been reduced in price which is plainly marked in red ink. We have one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in Pennsylvania, all of which are marked down to such prices that we are bound to sell them. It is impossible to give the reduced price of every article, but we cordially invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. There is no sham in this sale, and it is done to reduce our stock. Call and examine goods and prices.

S. & A. LOEB.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EMBROIDERY SILK
Factory Ends at half price; one ounce in a box—all good SILK and good colors. Sent by mail on receipt of 40 cents. 100 Crazy Stitches in each package. Send Postal note or Stamps to THE BRAIDERD & ARMSTRONG SPOOL SILK CO., 621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. or 469 Broadway, New York.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

SECOND TO NONE IN CROP VALUE.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.

DAVIS GROVE, MONTGOMERY CO. PA., May 12th, 1886.

Messrs. BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia.

Gents:—This is to certify that I have been using BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE for some time, and it does well for me. I have nine acres of ground on which I used, last year, 2,000 lbs. of BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE for wheat, Grass, etc., bought of Wm. Hallowell, of Hatboro, Pa., and purchased of this time, May 12th, the Rye is four feet high or more. Where BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE was applied, the Rye is thicker than where the Stable Manure was used. *I will defy any one to show me the Rye that looks better than mine.* I am now about to sow my ground with Timothy and Clover seed, and intend to use BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE for the same. If any one wants to know more about it, let them call on me. Yours truly,

JOHN CROCKET.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 18th, 1886.

Messrs. BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gents:—We thank you right here for the above voluntary testimonial. We do not know that we ever had any person call on us who has made us many new friends. Farmers in this section have been gathered by street salesmen to hear Mr. Crocket's statement in regard to our Practical Results Better than Theory. Mr. Crocket has made us many new friends. Farmers who have used our fertilizers for years, and who have been using other brands, have come to us and said that they would not use any other fertilizer than BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE. We are not selling agents, but we are glad to say a word for a fertilizer that has done so much for us. We could not afford to sell an inferior article. Yours truly,

BAUGH & SONS.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa. will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte January 11 & 12, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Thursday, January 13. Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials. 22decly

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—About 200 cases of giant powder, in transit on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, exploded half a mile west of Fort Scott, Kansas, on the morning of the 25th. The car containing the powder was blown to atoms, and 15 other freight cars out of 23 in the train were completely demolished. Scott Hooker, a brakeman, was killed. The neighboring city was shaken as if by an earthquake, and ten thousand dollars' worth of glass was smashed in the central and western sections. It is said that window glass was broken at Nevada, 25 miles distant.

—The internal revenue collections during the first six months of the current fiscal year were $57,503,503, being a decrease of $1,954,340 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. There was a decrease of $3,222,844 in the collections on spirits, an increase of $683, 881 on tobacco, an increase of $1,112,461 on fermented liquors and an increase of $71,-952 from miscellaneous sources. The total collections from oleomargarine since November 1st amounted to $298,-109.

—The total number of emigrants who arrived in the United States last year was 386,755 against 326,151 in 1885.

—The total value of the exports from the United States during 1886 was $713,289,666, againts $688,249,798 in 1885. The total value of our imports last year was $663,417,210, against $587,868,675 the preceding year.

—The circulation of the standard silver dollar is steadily decreasing. The amount outstanding on the 25th—$58,-634,237—is over $2,000,000 less than the amount outstanding on the 1st instant.

—In San Francisco on the 24th, a dynamite cartridge exploded on the teack, between the car and dummy of a train on the Geary Street Railroad, breaking a piece of iron six inches long out of the car wheel. A number of passengers were on the dummy and inside the car at the time of the explosion, but none of them were injured.

—A frame dwelling in Mount Morris, near Buffalo, was burned on the morning of the 25th, and the body of Henry Higgins, aged 65 years, was found in the ruins. Higgins had recently received some pension money, and foul play is suspected.

—The great breaker of the Parrish Coal Company at Plymouth, Penna., was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 25th. The loss is heavy. The manufactory of Brent, Good & Co., proprietors of a "liver pill," in New York, was burned on the 25th. Loss about $50,000, of which $30,000 is on the company, but insured.

—A keg of powder exploded in the shaft of the Coon Valley Mine, near Des Moines, Iowa, on the morning of the 24th, injuring four men so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

—Mrs. L. E. Southwick and a boy named Guy Ferris were fatally injured by a run-away accident at Corry, Penna., on the morning of the 25th.

—A locomotive ran off the track of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, near Bucyrus, on the 24th, fatally injuring W. W. Castleton fireman. A car was upset, but none of the passengers were injured.

—An epidemic of malarial fever and measels is reported at Tarentum, Penna. More than 100 serious cases are reported, with 7 deaths since the 22d.

—It is officially reported that glanders exists among horses in eight different farms in Marshall county, Illinois, and that some cases of the disease have been found in four other counties of the same State.

—"Jake" Van Woert, a farmer, was shot dead by his sixteen-year-old wife in a family quarrel on the morning of the 26th, near Wellsboro, Penna. John Watts was stabbed to death in a saloon in Chicago by an unknown man on the morning of the 26th Watts was sitting in a wine room drinking with another man and two women when the assassin entered. It is said the murdered man had quarrelled at a dance with the man who killed him. The women were locked up, but professed ignorance of the entire affair. The murderer was accompanied by two other men. All the men escaped.

—A fire in Dallas, Texas, on the morning of the 26th, destroyed three of the finest business buildings in the city. The losses and insurances are as follows: T. L. Marsalis & Co., wholesale grocers, loss $200,000, insurance $120,000; Armstrong Bros., wholesale grocers, loss $100,000, insurance $75,000; S. B. Hopkins & Co., wholesale liquors, loss $90,000, insurance $60,000.

—Terrible suffering is reported among the Indians on the Colville reservation in Washington Territory. Small-pox exists with great fatality; deep snow has prevented hunting, and the Government supplies have been inadequate.

—A large trunk, expressed from New York and addressed to "J. A. Wilson," was received in Baltimore on the 23d. No one called for it, and on the 26th such an odor was emitted from the trunk that it was removed to the police station and opened. Inside was the body of a man with the feet, legs and left arm cut off and packed in with the trunk. There was no head. The body was apparently that of a young man and the weight was about 160 pounds. On the body was a calico shirt which had on it the name "C. Kanfhold." There were also several cards found in the clothing bearing the name "L. D. Siegel, butcher, Throop avenue, Brooklyn, E. D."

—Three boilers at Harvey's paper mill, in Wellsburg, West Virginia, exploded on the 26th, wrecking part of the building and killing two men—John Nelson and his nephew, Thomas Nelson. Three others were injured. The boiler of an oil well, near Oil City, Penna., exploded on the 26th, demolishing the boiler-house and killing Samuel McCormick, aged 14 years and William Maitland, aged 19, who had charge of the boiler

—It is reported that the police of Wilkesbarre, Penna., have discovered a "regular organized gang of robbers, the oldest of whom is 11 and the youngest 5 years of age." They are about twelve in number, and six of them have been arrested. They are said to have robbed at least fifty merchants, and their pilferings are believed to aggregate $5000.

—The ice in the Susquehanna river, north of Port Deposit, Maryland, began to break up early on the afternoon of the 26th ult., and pile opposite the town. In half an hour, the water was running with a swift current at a depth of five to six feet in the main street, sweeping away fences, lumber and other debris. All the houses on the lower side of the street, with three or four exceptions, were vacated by their occupants during the night. The coal yards, lumber warehouses, etc., on the wharves were submerged to a depeh of fifteen feet, and large quantities of lumber and coal were carried away. The restaurant of Mrs. Cornish and the platform and railroad depot were demolished. An immense body of ice was gorged between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge and Port Deposit.

—Andrew Ehrman, a burglar who escaped from the County Jail at Lancaster, Penna., five years ago and was arrested in Delaware, Ohio, was on the 27th ult., returned to prison. He had, it is said, "been leading a reformed life in Ohio," and an effort will be made to escure him a pardon.

—Edward Younger, 52 years of age, supposed to have been the murderer of the young man whose body was found in the Baltimore trunk, has been arrested at his residence on Ridge street, Brooklyn. The walls of his room were blood stained. The victim's name is believed to have been Baltz. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the murder.

—A sleigh containing four men, named Eichenberg, Decamp, Mailor and Kane, was struck by a train at a railroad crossing at Nelson, Ninnesota, on the 26th ult. Decamp was fatally injured and died soon afterwards. Eichenberg and Mailor are believed to be fatally injured, and Kane's injuries are dangerous.

—By the premature explosion of a blast in a mine near Negaunee, Michigan, on the 27th ult., several men were knockled senseless, and two—Morris Kelley, aged 18 years, and Henry Heisler, aged 26—were dangerously injured.

—Five new cases of small-pox, all the patients being men, were reported in New York on the 27th ult. Four new cases of the disease, all of children of one family, were reported in Brooklyn.

—M. O. Nelson, a manufacturer of St. Louis, last March inaugurated a system of "profit-sharing" in the factory of the Nelson Manufacturing Company, where between 50 and 100 men are employed. By agreement with the men they were to work fifty-five hours per week, receive full pay, and at the end of the year, after allowing 7 per cent. on the capital invested, and paying himself a salary for his own services, the remainder of the profits was to be divided equally upon the total amount of wages paid and capital employed. Recently the company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, in salaries to employes, which has been paid in cash or certificates bearing interest. The employes of their own accord requested a return to full time when they were told the other manufactories had abandoned the eight-hour plan and have worked to greater advantage than previously. Mr. Nelson has added several new features to his plan for the present year. Ten per cent of the profits is to be devoted to the foundation of a provident and relief fund for employes, ten per cent. will be set aside for a surplus fund to cover losing years, and two per cent. will go into the purchase of books for the employos' library.

—A report comes from Port Arthur, Ontario, of a remarkable fight between "The Hoadly gang of counterfeiters" and Frank S. Dacre, a St. Paul detective, aged 26 years. Dacre was employed several months ago by the Canadian Government to capture the gang, dead or alive, for a reward of $2000, with all expenses paid. On the 24th ult., Dacre came upon the counterfeiters, and three of them, named Pearson, Matthews and Doyle, were killed, the rest being captured by the mounted police. The police say that Dacre "displayed wonderful strength in the fight, fairly lifting one of the band in his arms and bringing him down with such force as to kill him.

—Thomas R. Whitehead, ex-clerk of the Board of Education of Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested on the 25th ult. on an indictment for embezzling $2825 of the funds of the Board.

—Mary Jones, a colored woman, was shot on the morning of the 28th ult., while burglariously entering a wholesale grocery store in Baltimore. In her house a large quantity of sugar and other articles stolen from the store were discovered.

—Mrs. Asa J. M. Millman and her two children, both under two years of age, were found drowned in a cistern near Burr Oak, Michigan, on the evening of the 27th ult. A stone weighing twenty-five pounds was tied to the mother's body.

—A telegram from Lancaster, Pa., says the ice gorge down in the Susquehanna river have caused very high back water below Columbia, covering the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad tracks and compelling the workmen engaged in removing the ice to cease operations. All railroad travel has been suspended until the subsidence of the water.

—At Tremont, North Bend and other points in Nebraska, about one hundred miles west of Omaha, a shock supposed to be that of an earthquake, was felt at eight o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. A loud subterranean rumble was heard and buildings were rocked. No damage is reported.

—The store of Benedict & Ruedy, in Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed on the night of the 28th ult., of about $8000 worth of sealskin sacques. In front of the store is a hack stand, occupied by carriages all night; at an adjacent corner a policeman watches from sunset to sunrise, and the property owners in the block also employ a private watchman for their protection. Desuite all the precautions, "the burglars bored a hole through the front door of the store, and inserting a set screw, knocked off the catch of the lock, entered the room and proceeded to pick out a quantity of the finest goods manufactured by the firm. With jimmies and bars they broke off the hinge-pins of the safe and tried to lift the door from the vault. Unsuccessful in this, with a hammer they attempted to break the panels in the safe door. The robbers then went to the sample department and took 44 of the most valuable seal sacques. Outside there was a carriage in waiting, and it was quickly loaded with the goods. While loading the stolen property the thieves either became frightened or else could carry away no more, and left eight sacques on the floor, near the front door, taking with them however 36. The police and watchman did not discover that the store had been entered, and made no report of the affair when they answered to roll call on the morning of the 29th ult.

—The Germania Savings Bank in Jersey City suspended on the 29th ult. C. M. F. Schroeder, its Secretary and Treasurer, has disappeared, leaving a deficit of $30,000 in the cash account. He also left "a six months' note upon himself for $30,000 at the bank, dated January 31st, to President Leinau's order." The trustees of the bank say that the depositors will eventually be paid in full. The cashier's bond is held by the trustees. It is for $50,000, and the bondsmen are "responsible men." William B. Wadsworth, formerly permit clerk of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, has fled, and people who had placed moneys amounting to $30,000 in his hands for speculative purposes have had a warrant issued for his arrest.

—During a masquerade at Freeport, Kansas, on the evening of the 27th ult., a paper headdress worn by Miss Cora Bonton, caught fire from a bracket lamp. She pulled off the cap, threw it on the floor, and tried to stamp out the flame, but her dress, which was also papered, caught fire, and she was burned to death.

—Sunday, the 30th ult., was the fifth day of the submergence of Port Deposit, Maryland. The water remained from two to four feet deep on Main street from the square to Rock river, and none of the inhabitants of the lower side of the street have returned to their houses. Four miles of the track of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, between Cresswell and Starr Rock, is covered with ice and water from 4 to 12 feet deep. An immense ice gorge is reported at Port Griffith, five miles from Wilkesbarre, and the low lands there are submerged. At Pittston, the small houses along the river banks are flooded to the second stories, and it is feared several will be swept away.

—The boiler of Joseph Brothers' shingle mill, at Lakeview, Michigan, exploded on the 29th ult., killing James O. Wilson and dangerously injuring another man. The boiler of an engine supplying electric light to South Chicago, exploded on the 28th ult., killing Myron Abbott. He was jammed in a corner and burned to death.

—Edward Unger, who was arrested in New York city for the murder of August Bohle, whose body was found in a trunk shipped to Baltimore recently, has confessed his guilt. He asserts that he was attacked by Bohle, and killed him in self-defence. He says that, after cutting the body and packing it away in the trunk, he wrapped up the head in some of his victim's clothing and dropped the bundle from a ferry-boat into the river.

—"Lud" Cornish, who shot and killed a young woman because she would not marry him, and who tried to kill her mother and sister, was taken from the jail at Springfield, Kentucky, on the 29th ult., and lynched.

—Two trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad collided near Montgomery, Alabama, on the morning of the 29th ult., and two trainmen were killed.

—It is understood that Secretary Manning will retire from the Treasury Department about the 1st of May, and that he will accept the presidency of the new national bank to be established in New York. Mr. Jordan is to be vice president of the same bank.

—John Ebaugh, father of the family attacked by trichinosis, at Bryan, Ohio, died on the 29th ult. He is the third member of the family dead, and two others are not expected to recover.

—Diptheria is prevalent in the vicinity of Madison, Wisconsin. One farmer has lost five children, and the town of Waunakee has been quarantined.

—The Indiana Swine Breeders, in session at Indianapolis, on the 28th ult, had laid before them reports showing that the losses from hog cholera in Indiana alone during last year exceeded $4,000,000.

46th CONGRESS—2d SESSION

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 25th, Charles B. Farwell, Senator-elect from Illinois, to fill the vacancy caused by General Logan's death, was sworn in and took his seat. Conference reports on the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians were agreed to. Mr. Hoar from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the petition of three residents of Washington county, Texas, (alleging that they and others had been unlawfully deprived of the right of suffrage in that county), with a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into all the circumstances, with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to act by a subcommittee. The report was ordered to be printed and laid over. The bill to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations came up as unfinished business, but, on motion of Mr. Blair, it was laid aside and the resolution proposing a woman suffrage constitutional amendment was taken up, by a vote of 25 to 16. After debate the resolution was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 34. The Senate then adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 26th, the credentials of Senators Gray, of Delaware; Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Cockrell, of Missouri, for the term beginning on the 4th of March, were presented and filed. The bill creating the Department of Agriculture and Labor was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Hoar's resolution was taken up, instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the allegations made by three residents of Washington county, Texas, as to their being driven from their homes, compelled to abandon their property and deprived of the right of suffrage in that county. After discussion the resolution was adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 26. The Agricultural Experiment Stations bill was considered and Mr. Hawely offered a substitute therefor. The bill and substitute were ordered printed and laid over. The Railroad Attorneys bill was taken up, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to take up and consider the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support. Mr. Harris objected. Mr. Cullom offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that "since March 31, 1885, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his monthly statements, has treated the fractional silver coin in the Treasury as no portion of the cash balance available," and directing the Finance Committee to examine into this subject and report whether additional legislation is requisite to make the fractional silver coin now held in the Treasury a part of the available cash balance, and also whether it will be or not judicious to provide for having such fractional silver coin recoined into standard silver dollars. The Dependent Soldiers' Pension bill was then taken up, and after some discussion was passed without amendment and without division. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Agricultural Experiment Station bill, and it was passed without a division, after some amendment. The River and Harbor bill was received from the House and referred. Mr. Hoar moved to reconsider the vote by which the Dependent Soldiers' bill was passed, and a message was sent to the House requesting the return of the bill. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 28th ult., the credentials of Matthew S. Quay, Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, were presented and filed. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in investigating the alleged "bulldozing" in Texas, was authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate. The Railroad Attorneys bill was discussed. During the debate, Mr. Frye took the floor, in order, as he said, "to give a piece of information." He read an Associated Press telegram from Eastport, Maine, "stating that the winter school of herring had struck into the American shore and that about twenty-five English boats and vessels were there fishing within the shore line; and that, meanwhile, the English cruiser Midkleton was crusing between Eastport and St. Andrews, ready to seize any American fisherman that might venture beyond the dead-line." "That was all," he said. Pending further debate on the bill messages were received from the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Benjamin Obekiah and the bill for the relief of H. K. Belding. The Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th ult., a conference was ordered on a House amendment to the bill making Lewes, Delaware, a port of entry. The credentials of Senator Hawley for his next term were presented and filed. The Pacific Railroad Funding bill coming up as a special order, was postponed until February 7th. After a secret session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 25th, Mr. Lanham, of Texas, asked unanimous consent for the passage of the bill appropriating $10,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds in the drought stricken counties of Texas, but Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, objected. The contested election case of Page vs. Pierce, from Rhode Island, was taken up, and the majority resolution declaring the seat vacant was adopted—yeas, 130; nays, 33. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 26th, a letter was received submitting estimates from the Secretary of the Interior of the appropriations required by the Mexican Pension bill. The Secretary estimates that $4,663,104 will be required for the first yearly payment of pensions, and asks for an appropriation of $257,000 for an increased clerical force. The Senate Fisheries Retaliation bill was presented, and, on motion of Mr. Belmont, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time. A conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. The River and Harbor bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a substitute offered by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, was agreed to, making a gross appropriation of $7,-500,000, to be expended under the direction of a board of engineers. The substitute was rejected—yeas, 46; nays, 176. The original bill was then read the third time—yeas, 143; nays, 87—and the previous question ordered on the final passage of the bill. Mr. Hepburn demanded the reading of the engrossed copy, and, as the bill had not been engrossed, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 27th ult., the River and Harbor bill was passed—yeas 154, nays 94—exactly as reported from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The Senate bill prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hammond, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely a joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the United States. At the request of Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, the joint resolution was placed upon the House calendar. Adjourned,

In the House on the 28th ult., the Washington Cable Railway bill was passed—yeas, 155; nays, 72. The Pleuro-Pneumonia bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Without disposing of it the Hourse adjourned.

In the House on the 29th ult., the Post-office Appropriation bill and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill were passed. Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 25th, were the following: By Mr. Henninger, amending the act of 1885 so as to provide that married women alone, in case of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands, may consent to the adoption of their children. By Mr. Stehman, to extend the minimum school term to six months. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 26th, the Committee on the Judiciary reported back and reccommended the passage of the following: Defining the quantity of an estate which shall be passed by a deed or mortgage. Amending the act of 1855 so as to provide that married women, in cases of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands, may consent to the adoption of their children. Repealing the act of 1865, which authorizes borrowers to contract for the payment of all taxes upon loans. Requesting Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Mr. Osbourn, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the municipal authorities to appropriate annually $500 to each company of the National Guard occupying an armory building, room or quarters, &c. Among the new legislation bills, the following was presented: By Mr. Macfarlane, to alter and amend the laws relating to divorce, and annuling the marriage contract. The petition, after being read, was referred, with the bill, to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th ult. bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Watres, to enlarge the powers of tax collectors. By Mr. Rutan, repealing the laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and regulating its sale. By Mr. McLain, authorizing executions, administrators and assignees for the benefit of creditors to administer oaths. By Mr. Allen, prohibiting persons imprisoned, who are charged with any crime or misdemeanor, or who have been imprisoned by virtue of the sentence of any court, etc., from entering into a marriage contract, and declaring void all marriage contracts during such imprisonment.

The House resolution requesting the passage by Congress of the pending bill for the protection of cattle from pleuro-pneumonia, was concurred in. The Senate declined to consider bills on the calendar, except the ten on first reading, and, after hearing these read, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 25th, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Hothersall, a bill to prove that, in criminal trials where insanity is pleaded, the question of insanity shall be tried by a jury first and separately from the charge in the indictment. By Mr. Dravo, to enforce Articles 16 and 17 of the State Constitution to prevent unjust discrimination by transportation companies, illegal consolidations and pools, securing publicity of rates, etc. By Mr. Nason, providing for the appropriation of the collateral inheritance tax to school purposes. By Mr. Chritzman, appropriating $75,000 for two years ending May 31st, 1887, to maintain and educate soldiers' sailors' orphans, and for expenses of the department. By Mr. Crilly, to prevent adulteration of drugs, and for the regulation of the practice of homœpathic pharmacy. Adjourned.

In the House bills were reported affirmatively, as follows: From the Committee on Banks, the bill to provide for State Commissioners of all public banks and banking houses incorporated by the State, and all private banks or banking firms in the State receiving deposits or doing a regular banking business, etc. From the Committee on Education, to extend the public school term to six months; also, a bill to pay school teachers' expenses while attending county institutes and to compel them to attend the same; also, "negatively," to pay school directors for five days of each year.

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Dravo (joint resolution), providing for the submission to the people of a proposed amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. By Mr. W. P. Stevenson, to allow business corporations to pension old and faithful employes. By Mr. Shaw, to repeal the State tax on household goods, gold watches, carriages, etc. By Mr. Hickman, to exempt members of the Society of Friends from the provisions of the Marriage License act. Adjourned.

In the House on the 27th ult. the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Chritzman, to prevent the appeal of cases in which judgment has been given of $50 or less for manual labor. By Mr. Keyser, compelling agents of foreign insurance companies to take out a license. The Senate resolution providing for a committee to investigate the publication of the Legislative Record was concurred in..

The following bills were read the third time, passed finally, and sent to the Senate: The bill (H. R. 2) to compel employers to provide seats for their female employes and allow them to use the same when not actively engaged. The bill (H. R 6) giving boroughs authority to erect wharves and collect tax upon the same.

The bill (H. R. 12) for the protection of livery stable keepers was read a third time. Adjourned.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' gardens.

The moment a man is satisfied with himself everybody else is dissatisfied with him.

We are often more agreeable through our faults than we are through our good qualities.

Whatever is, is right, if only men are steadily bent to make it so by fulfilling its design.

All men think well of themselves, but some of them have a queer way of manifesting it.

Evil ministers of good things are like torches—a light to others, a waste to themselves only.

Abstain from wrath. Let a man keep in subjection in his speech, his arm and his appetite.

Whoever will not in his turn serve those who serve him will go under, and as in the small so in the great.

I am that which has been, that is, which will be; and no one has yet lifted the veil which covers me.

Who is the great man? He who is strongest in the exercise of patience; he who patiently endures injury.

Bread is the staff of life and liquor the stilts—the former sustaining a man, the latter elevating him for a fall.

An opportunity is like a pin in the sweepings; you catch sight of it just as it flies away from you and gets buried again.

Believe, and if thy faith be right, that insight which gradually transmutes faith into knowledge will be the reward of thy belief.

The power of persistence, of enduring defeat, and of gaining victory by defeats, is one of the forces which never loses its charm.

Allegiance to a church secures unity, but it sacrifices liberty. Allegiance to a creed secures independence, but it sacrifices unity.

We should round every day of stirring action with an evening of thought. We are taught nothing by experience unless we muse upon it.

What we say in secret is known to Him who made our interior nature. He who made us is present with us, although we are alone.

If it is a small sacrifice to discontinue the use of wine, do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice, do it for your own sake.

The way to conquer men is by their passions; catch but the ruling foible of their hearts and all their boasted virtues shrink before you.

Nothing does so fool a man as extreme passion. This doth make them fools which otherwise are not, and show them to be fools that are not.

A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape; it embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one.

Is it justice to forget all the kindness done us by those with whom we live, for a little pain, which, after all, may have been given unintentionally?

Alas! if the principles are not within us, the height of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubic to a man's stature as to his happiness.

Memory can glean but can never renew. It brings us joys faint as is the perfume of the flowers, faded and dried, of the summer that is gone.

It doesn't need a plot and set scenes to make a play; every chance group and conversation is a scene, and everybody—but Shakespeare said the rest long ago.

It requires a great deal of boldness and a great deal of caution to make a great fortune, and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much to keep it.

What is even poverty itself, that a man should murmur under it? It is but as the pain of piercing a maiden's ear, and you hang precious jewels in the wound.

It is never too late with us so long as we are still aware of our faults and bear them impatiently; so long as noble aspirations, eager for conquest, stir within us.

A weak man sinks under prosperity, as well as under adversity. A strong mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon.

As the Sandwich Islander believes that the strength and valor of the enemy he kills passes into himself, so we gain the strength of the temptations we resist.

One must only accept, not reciprocate familiarities with superiors, and must take care not to forget one's self precisely then, when *they* do forget themselves.

Chroniclers are pleased to enter where they list, to come and go through keyholes, to ride upon the wind, to overcome in their soarings all obstacles of distance, time and place.

When the blood burns, how prodigal the soul lends the tongue vows. It is by what we have done, and not what others have done for us, that we shall be remembered by after ages.

A resolution that is communicated is no longer in thy power; thy intentions now become the plaything of chance; he would have his commands certainly carried out must take man by surprise.

The mind is nourished at a cheap rate. Neither cold, nor heat, nor age itself can interrupt this exercise. Give, therefore, all you can to possession which ameliorates even in its old age.

Whatever come out of despair cannot bear the title of valor, which should be lifted up to such a height that holding all things under itself, it should be able to maintain its greatness even in the midst of miseries.

Pure imagination, of which the loveliest of winged creatures is the fitting emblem, seems always to gain in vigor and grace by the tempests it encounters, but in contrary winds to show the brightest plumage.

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is like opaline dove's neck lustre—hovering and evanescent. Herein it resembles most excellent things, which all have done—this rainbow character, defying. " attempts at appropriation and use

New Every Morning.

Every day a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new,
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you,
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The task are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday is a part of forever;
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undue and cannot atone;
God in his mercy receive, forgive them!
Only the new days are our own,
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all reborn,
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun, and to share with the morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzle forecasted, and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again!

UNDER SUSPICION.

Something very unusual to quiet Talmley had happened, and Talmley was decidedly uncomfortable about it.

Of course everybody knew, as everybody knew everything in that delightful place, where each neighbor was a friend, each friend a brother; and what the village folk knew was this—the miller, old Harvey Jameson, had been robbed.

"A queer business, neighbor Greene," said the miller, shaking his dusty head solemnly, and telling the circumstance for the fiftieth time; "nobody knew I had the money but my daughter Jennie and young Levoe, and I can't suspect a single soul. I put the money into a tin box, and put that among a lot of other boxes in the cupboard, waitin' till I could go to the bank with it, an' lo an' behold! when I went to get it out yesterday, there warn't a single sign of box or money. I can't understand it."

"Neither do I, neighbor," said Greene, running a brawny hand over his shock of untidy hair; "neither can I. But I do think ye set too much store by that young man ye've took into your house, an' mebbe ye're mistook in him. He's a deal too fine about his clothes an' his hands, an' his hair, to be any too honest; but," cautiously, as he saw the flush that stole over Jameson's face, "but mebbe I'm talkin' too fast; but it's mighty curious, an' one don't know what to think."

"One might try to think nothin' that weren't charitable," said the miller gravely; "an' I don't suspect the lad. It is more'n I'd like to lose, for it takes a time to earn it. But young Levoe didn't have nothin' to do with the stealin'—no more than you or me—an' I'd ruther people wouldn't kinder hint he had."

"Tain't in nature not to think it, seein' he's a stranger, an' nobody knows what or who he is; an' he has fine ways with him, an' talks like a schoolmaster," said Greene stubbornly. "I don't like to see you look in, neighbor, an' I'm mighty much afraid ye are by that millhand of yourn."

Then Greene bade the miller good-day, and betook himself to his duties on the farm hard-by the mill.

But that grizzled old man left a seed of doubt behind him; and when has such a seed not found soil to nurture it, until its fruit hung heavy on the giant tree which shadowed a friendship, or darkened forever a soul immortal?

It was not without many a struggle against the suspicion that at last Harvey Jameson admitted it with a sigh.

Who would have robbed him of his hard earnings save some stranger? for his neighbors were his friends, and honest, as he knew.

In Talmley there was but one who had not been born here, and that one was Dick Levoe, the stranger who had crossed his threshold six months before to ask for employment.

Jameson wanted a hand in the mill, and hired Dick, taking him as a boarder. The young man had "fine ways," as Greene said.

He was not especially handsome, but he was cheerful, courteous, willing to work, and yet, for all that, showed unmistakable signs of having had no occasion to perform any labor, at some time not far past. He was educated—even Jennie, who had spent a year at boarding-school, could be instructed by him.

"I'll just keep my eyes open an' not let on for a while," thought the miller: "but, as Greene said, who else could have stole the money?"

He perceived no change in Dick, no confusion, no sign of guilt; but, greatly to the good man's consternation, he discovered something else. The young man was in love with pretty Jennie, and she was fully conscious of the fact.

Here was a new difficulty and one which the miller did not care to meet.

He was pondering on it one day, three weeks after the robbery, when Glavin of the Hollow called and paid him ten pounds which has been due some time.

"I hear your house isn't very secure place for money," said Glavin with a smile; "but I hope nobody will walk off with this while you're asleep."

"I'll take care of that," answered the miller, conscious that Dick could hear. "I don't calc'late on bein' robbed twice by the same person: an' I've got over thinkin' everybody I meet is honest. Good-day, sir. Much obliged."

Glavin departed, and the miller went into the house.

Jennie was singing softly as she sewed at a window; Mrs. Jameson was not in, having gone to visit a sick neighbor.

Without a word the old man passed into his chamber, and there secreted the ten pounds, frowning as he did so.

"I'll send that fellow packin' soon, whether I find him stealin' or not," he muttered. "It ain't none too comfortable a feelin' to know you've got to lock up every shilling you got, an' not tell anybody where you put it."

He ate his supper that evening in silence; Jennie and Dick chattering incessantly, and Mrs. Jameson told about every ache and pain that r cked the woman she had been to visit.

But the miller could only wonder whether or not that frank, manly face and those cheery tones of his employe belonged to a knave and a scoundrel.

"An' Jennie and him seem to understand one another far too well," he soliloquized; "I used to like the lad, but now I'd as lief see my girl care for old blind Jack, the fiddler, as this fine gentleman. As Greene says, he's too fancy about himself to be honest. I've often heard "the greater the rascal the more genteel," an' I guess I'll load the rifle."

He did load the rifle, and placed it near his bed, telling his wife that he "warn't goin' to lose any more money, but the first one that came for dishonest purposes would lose his life."

Mrs. Jameson was very nervous concerning the proximity of the rifle; she begged her husband to put it farther away, delaring he might touch it in his sleep, "an' make the thing go off," and probably kill her.

"I never move in my sleep, so you needn't be scared," he told her. "If I touch the gun, you can be sure it will go off; but I'll not touch it in my sleep; I sleep like an honest man, I do."

So he went to bed, and thought more of his daughter than of the money under the carpet. However, he did think of his money sometimes, and, in fact, his thoughts ran from that to Jennie, as the thoughts of the money-lender ran from his ducats to his daughter.

At last he slept, but not any too soundly; dreams visited him, and unpleasant ones they were. Vision after vision came and faded, and his wife was alarmed beyond measure to see his unconscious hands go out again and again, perilously near, sometimes, to the loaded rifle.

It was midnight before she slept at all, but then her sleep was profound. It was broken at last by the strangest and most thrilling of sounds, no less startling than a heavy fall and loud, reverberating report, as though a cannon had been fired almost at her ear.

No woman is ever too frightened to scream, and Mrs. Jameson's shrieks were loud and shrill, as she cowered among the bedclothes; and a scrambling in the darkness, and muttered words which she could not understand, did not tend to calm her.

There was a rush of feet in the hall without; a stout shoulder sent the door inward with a crash, and Dick Levoe, who had made this unceremonious entrance stood there, with a light high above his head, his keen eyes scanning the apartment swiftly.

It took him a moment to comprehend, and then he laughed with immeasurable amusement.

The miller, clad but lightly, was sprawling on the floor, a dazed wonder in his face, the old rifle, which he had struck as he fell, lying harmless beside him, and now unloaded; a window was open, and through it came a fine sheet of rain; the old man was soaking wet, and rain drops glistened on his hair and scanty garments; his bare feet were muddy, and altogether he presented anything but an agreeable or presentable appearance.

"What has happened?" asked Dick, as soon as his mirth could be suppressed, as he aided the miller to his feet.

"I—I don't know," stammered Jameson.

His wife, hearing voices cautiously peeped out from under the coverlet.

"Robbers!" she cried shrilly. "They have been here again. Have they shot you, Harvey?"

"No, wife, I'm not shot," said Harvey; "an' I don't think there's been any robbers 'round. Fact is, I've been sleep walkin."

"What!"

"I've been walkin' in my sleep, sure as you live!" groaned the miller. "I'm all wet, so I must have been gone out of doors, an' the Lord only knows where I have been or what I've been or what I've been doin.' I was dreamin' of that ten pounds."

He broke off, and hurried to the spot in which he had hidden the money. It was not there.

"You're rather old for such capers, Harvey," his wife was saying.

But he didn't hear her. Very blankly he turned to Dick, who had now retreated to the threshold where Jennie was standing, white and startled, but ravishingly pretty.

"Lad," the miller said solemnly "I believe I've robbed myself. I've heard of such things, an' now I believe I've done just that, an' I hain't got a notion where I put the money."

"Is it gone?"

"Yes."

"Then you had best put on dry clothes, sir, while I got out and try to follow the tracks you have probably left in the garden. Your feet are so muddy, I'm sure you must have been there. I'll report in a few moments."

A whispered sentence to Jennie at the door, and Dick was off to don his boots, and laugh at the remembrance of the miller's plight.

With a lantern he went out into the rain, and his gravity departed again as, under the window of the miller's chamber, he discovered deeply-indented footprints, which proved that Jameson had emerged like a school-boy.

The big bare feet left plain traces in the soft soil of the garden. Dick followed them on, across the road, and found that they ceased at one corner of the mill. A loose board had been freshly replaced. He drew it out, and there, in the aperture, found a small tin box.

Taking it out, he hurried back, to find Jameson, his wife, and Jennie up and dressed waiting for him.

The miller took the box eagerly, and opened it with scarcely steady hands. There were the ten pounds, and under them the money of which he had thought Dick had robbed him.

"Lad," he said, turning to his employe, "I've been thinkin, ill of you for the last few days, an' I ask your pardon. If I ever can do you a good turn, call on me."

"I take you at your word, sir," said Dick cheerfully, going straight to Jennie and taking her hand. "I want your consent to my marrying Jennie some day, when I have proved myself able to take care of her. We love each other, and I hope, sir, you'll not forget what love was to yourself once."

"No, I don't, lad," said the miller, with a tender glance toward his wife. "But a millhand gets but poor wages, an' you'll have to wait a while."

"As for that," said Dick, "I think you'll have to look up another millhand. Mr. Jameson, for I have another offer, and intend taking it. I wasn't brought up to labor, and was at college when my father died, leaving me, instead of the thousands I expected, nothing but my empty untrained hands. I left the college, and fate led me hither. If I have shown no talent as a miller, I have won the sweetest girl in the world to love me. Now a friend of my father offers me the post of bookkeeper in his bank, at a salary on which Jennie and I can live, I know. I didn't take your money, sir, and I'll forgive you for suspecting that I did if you give me Jennie."

"What do you say, daughter?" asked the old man wistfully.

"I love him, father," she whispered.

"Then I'll only say God bless you both," said the miller.

But his eyes were dim as he said it, for Jennie was his only child.

Persian Soldiers.

The Persian soldier, even on State occasions, presents generally a rather ludicrous appearance, says an English paper. His uniform is of cotton cloth, and mostly of a deep, blue color. It is made of, what we call shirtings, and when new is very suitable clothing in a warm country. But soon the military buttons begin to disappear, and are replaced by substitutes of all sorts, shapes, colors and sizes. The hair disappears from the warrior's sheepskin shako, which quickly grows shabby on account of his habitually using it as a pillow. Moreover, the foot coverings of no two men in the regiment are alike, and the whole crew present a melancholy appearance.

But yet the Persian soldier does the best he can. Previous to a review or festal parade he may be seen carefully preparing a plume of white feathers, procured from the nearest domestic fowl, and binding them to a piece of stick. When this martial plume has attained the size of a lamp brush he triumphantly affixes it to a shako. On the occasion of official illuminations composite candles are served out by the local Governor at the rate of one to each man. The colonel has, of course, a greater number of men on his list than ever make an appearance; he keeps the difference. The other officers appropriate half the remaining candles. The non-commissioned officers eat (*i. e.*, steal) a certain proportion: and at length one candle is served out to every five men. This is divided into five portions, a new wick is inserted, and, when the regiment is paraded, at a given signal a box of matches is passed round, and the regiment triumphantly presents arms with a lighted candle in each man's musket as per general order. The pay of the Persian soldier is nominally seven tomans (£2 15s) per annum and rations. He is lucky if he gets half his pay, which does not reach him till it has passed through the hands of many persons, his superiors. But his rations of 3½ pounds of bread a day are quite another matter. If his rations are tampered with the soldier mutinies at once; and there is no atrocity of which the Persian soldier, robbed of his rations, is incapable.

Mr. Gassaway's Correspondence.

Jan. 24.

DEAR TED—Lend me your dress suit for to-night, old man. Nelly and I are going over to the Fessenden's kick-up, and of course its a case of war paint. I may mention that my war paint is at this moment up the spout and likely to remain there until my old man unbends. Yours,

GASSAWAY.

Jan. 25.

DEAR TED—What in thunder made you pin that infernal note on to the coat you lent me? During an interval in one of the dances a fellow leaned over and whispered sarcastically: "Don't forget to send it back the first thing in the morning!" and then a lot more born idiots grunted, "And don't sit on the tails and crumple them!" Then I found out they were reading that——note you had stuck onto the tail. You write such an infernally big fist, too. I think I shall take some prussic acid. Yours,

GASSAWAY.

DEAR BOY,—I put the note there because I thought you would be bound to see it. I'm awfully sorry. Thine,

TED.

A Novel Scarf Pin.

One of the latest novelties is a minature windmill to be worn as a scarf pin. It has little fans of silver which fly around with a pleasant buzzing sound whenever a current of air is thrown against them. The current of air is produced by a rubber bulb or pump held in the wearer's hand when in his pocket, a little tube leading therefrom to the wind-mill on the scarf. The windmill is not only ornamental but useful. It fills the place of a chestnut gong, but performs its office much more neatly. Whenever a loquacious friend seizes the possessor of one of these windmills and talks too long or too extravagantly, his earnestness is distracted by a whiz-z-z! whiz-z-z! Slightly disconcerted the loquacious man endeavors to continue his discourse, but utters no more than a dozen words before again comes the whiz-z-z! whiz-z-z! from beneath his victim's chin. The talker stops short, looks puzzled and slightly subdued, and inquires:

"What, in the name of heaven is that?"

"Oh," replies the man who has his hand on the rubber ball in his trousers pocket, "that is the effect of the breeze you're givin' me!"

THE WILY COUNTRY EDITOR.

He Finally is Given a Railroad Pass by the Superintendent.

The editor of the Swampville *Cypress Knee* called on the superintendent of a railroad. "I have come," said he, "to ask a favor of you. I do considerable traveling over your road—have always paid my fare, and now I want you to give me a pass."

"You say that you have done considerable traveling?"

"Yes, sir."

"And have always paid your fare?"

"I have."

"My dear sir," said the superintendent, "we cannot give you a pass."

"Why?"

"Because you are too valuable to lose. You are the only man along our line who hasn't a pass, and upon you we mainly depend for our revenue. If you were never to ride I might give you a pass, but as it is I must refuse you."

The editor, after a moment's reflection, replied:

"To tell the truth I have never been over your road but once. When I spoke I was thinking of another road."

"Did you pay your fare?"

"Since I have come to think about it I don't think I did."

"Well, now, you can't expect us to give you a pass when you have never done anything for us."

"All right, sir, keep your pass, but if the next issue of the *Cypress Knee* don't warm you up I'll be willing to go without eating for a week."

"What's your circulation?"

"Fifteen hundred."

"I mean your sworn circulation?"

"Well about 1,000. I send at least one copy to every post-office in the State."

"Got a good circulation, too?"

"Splendid."

"Will you swear that you send one to each post-office in the State?"

"Yes."

The superintendent, after turning to a postal guide, said: "There are 1,124 post-offices in the State, and as you only have a circulation of 1,000, you certainly haven't above a half a copy for your town."

"That's all right, partner. Going to give me that pass?"

"Not immediately."

"Then I'll warm you up."

"William," called the superintendent, "go down and send an officer up here. I want to have this man arrested for perjury."

"Give me a pass down home and I'll call it square."

"William——"

"All right, we'll let it drop. I was in town and thought I'd come around and see you. The people down our way say you are the best superintendent the road ever had, and I wanted to see you. The road is in better condition now than it ever was before, and the other day when there was some talk of your removal the people along the line——"

"Sit down," said the superintendent.

"People along the line," continued the editor, seating himself, "said there could be no truth in the rumor. They held a meeting in our town and got up a petition asking the owners of the road to——"

"You seem to be warm," said the superintendent. "William, hand the gentleman a fan."

"Asking the owners of the road to retain you," continued the editor, as he accepted the fan. "They also drew up a memorial which they requested me to publish. It was unfortunately crowded out of my last issue. I knew that it was not of much importance to you, as you are in demand and can, of course, secure another position at a much better salary. Well, I must be going, as I've got considerable knocking round to do."

"Let me see," said the railroad man. "What is your name?"

"Andrew J. Beckleton."

"Thanks. Wait a moment, Mr. Beckleton. I always like to meet a man who can understand a joke, Mr. Beckleton," cried the superintendent, as he began to write on a card. "Some men haven't sense enough to take a joke. I have read your paper. Had one here this morning"—looking around—"but my wife sent for it. Great favorite with her. Here's an annual, Mr. Beckleton. On, no, you needn't thank me, for I assure you that you are perfectly welcome to it."

The Charm of Wearing Gems.

One of the charms of wearing a gem is a consciousness of its indestructibility, its permanency, and, if one may say so, of its personality—the mystery of nature's methods in its slow crystallization in dark telluric depths, of the glance of imprisoned powers shut up within its walls, a remembrance of the vague old idea of their potency—all this and more, to many minds, has as much force as the inherent beauty of the thing itself. Who knows what spirit, what one of the genii, what cabalistically commanded sprite is shut up in the fiery depths of the ruby, with its purple blue corners, of the pigeon blood tinge, in the heavenly color and brilliancy of the sapphire, in the sea green water depths of emerald or beryl?

There is always a fascination in its sparkle, both when we wear it and see another wear it, or when we lift it from its dark hiding place in the casket where we keep it, as it looks up to us with its lidless, death less glance of beauty. But a bit of glass, however prettily colored—what spirit is there in that, made by a man, according to a formula—what spell can the most vivid imagination conjure up in its ray—what mystery lurks in a thing that any clown can put together? Nothing of the poetical or romantic attaches to the wearing of the colored glass, the artificial gem—mere love of show and glitter and ostentation enter into that.

—The latest importation of bonnets are combinations of velvet with fur of a like shade, the fur being used upon the brim, and the velvet for the oddy shaped crown. Marie Stuart brims much modified in shape, are shown in some of these, and the whole bonnet is much smaller than the comfortable ones worn a year ago.

FASHION NOTES.

—Circular cloaks are revived in London. They are made of materials of neutral tints, lined with some bright color.

—Colored linings are in high vogue, striped and figured silks in bright colors being largely employed for that purpose.

—Many of the handsome hats and bonnets are trimmed with loops of ribbon only; no feathers nor metal ornaments.

—Parisians are wearing tartan plaids for the entire dress, or in combination with plain colors. The plaids, however, are small.

—Hoods are noted upon long, elegant, Paris-made street wraps and mantles, even to those formed of the most expensive sealskin.

—The favorite colors for evening dresses are pink, mauve, maize, cream, sulphur, heliotrope, pale-blue and an exquisite tint of green.

—Peculiar gowns for in-door wear are called "Carmelite" dresses. They are of brown woolen goods, open down the front over a plastron apron of white veiling. The veiling is gathered in the neck. Around the waist is a brown and white braided cording with large pompons on the ends, The large sailor collar opens in shawl-shape in front, and the cuffs are very deep. Both collar and cuffs are of white veiling.

—Small amazon cuirasses are cut up on the hips, and have a point in front and a postilion in the back. The sleeves are tight-fitting, and the collar is very high. Sometimes the sleeves are slightly puffed and have deep, tight-fitting cuffs of velvet or fancy embroidory on worsted or silk fabrics. Round skirts are becoming very common. They are, however, pretty for young girls. Skirts are again draped, and they usually have a panel either in the centre of the skirt or on one side.

—One of the newest woolen suits made in Paris is of a soft article with a shaggy surface. The color is dark blue, but when the goods are examined closely the ground is of a reddish tinge. The whole suit is of this material. The skirt forms wide, hollow and very flat plaits. There are over these plaits of the same width, but about an inch shorter, which are cut in deep scallops, and bordered with drooping ornaments in the color of the dress. The tunic is draped bias, and forms an apron gathered in front. The goods are arranged in the back in graceful and irregular folds which terminates on the side in a kind of a loose bow with ends to imitate a sash. The short jacket is cut round, like a Spanish waist. The back and two side pieces are long and form three small rounded basques trimmed with drooping ornaments. The front of the jacket also has this trimming. The lower part of the sleeve is cut in small scallops. The jacket opens in front over a "guimpe," gathered bias. The collar is straight.

—Pelerines have not lost favor. This is owing to their being small and warm and to their not detracting from the general effect of a toilet. They have, however, one disadvantage; they do not suit all figures, and are often too long or too short, as a happy medium is difficult to hit. The following new model is without this drawback: The back is pointed. Starting from the point is a broad band of jet galloon in open work which is taken up the sides in bretelle style. This forms two graceful lines that take off the effect of the garment's being too wide for its length, and give the back the proper bend into the figure, as without this the pelerine cannot be stylish. On the point in the back are drooping jet ornaments. The same trimming on the shoulders falls gracefully over the arms. All waists that are not joined to a polonaise skirt are short, with a point in front, and are rounded in the back, where there are small basque ends or loops. Waists adapted to very slight figures have two rows of tiny loops around the borders. The small mantles that are so much worn at present are very stylish—made of India cashmere, lined with satin merveilleux. They are taken well into the figure, and have a piece of goods like a pelerine drawn back over the garment to form sleeves. The front of this mantle may be trimmed, but the lower border is always plain.

—Walking Dresses. The costumes that are most generally adopted for walking purposes are of rough fabrics trimmed with galloon applique in Muscovite style. The galloon is very pretty, and is used as fancy directs. There are sometimes three, four or five rows of this trimming on the lower part of skirts. The tunics are draped, and the small amazon waists have Breton plastrons made of galloon goods, for this galloon forms part of the material for which the suit is made. The trimming is to be seen in all widths and designs. Bands of eight and ten inches have Egyptian or Byzantine figures, arabesque designs and all kinds of effects in relief, including the fashionable astrakhan trimming, which is used on plain fabrics. The last-named article is among the most stylish of these trimmings. Sometimes suits will have small jackets of astrakhan. There are also materials in imitation of rich Hungarian embroidery, composed of flat lacing and small dots in soutache work. These goods require the closet inspection to detect that they are not embroidered. A deep band of this same fabric is very showy on the lower part of a skirt, with the waist and sleeves trimmed to match. Toilets of costly woolen, silk or velvet textures will have long, flat trimmings, such as panels and revers. These exact, in reality, more skill than ordinary daperies, for if there is a fault in them it is much more conspicuous in the one arrangement than in the other. Worsted overskirts or tunics are at present seldom if ever trimmed; the soft folds of the goods are gracefully draped on the figure in the way most becoming to the wearer, and the ends of the goods are arranged by skilful hands into scarfs, half belts or ends. The latter particularly will be seen on many winter ball and evening toilets.

HORSE NOTES.

—One hundred and forty trotters lowered their records in 1886, against 115 in 1885.

—The purses to be given at the carnival trotting races at Hamilton will aggregate $1150.

—W. H. McCarty's brown mare Anniversary—record 2.34—died at Lexington, Ky., from pneumonia.

—Connemara is now apparently all right. The reports of her sickness were exaggerated, Mr. O'Reilly says.

—A 2-year-old brother to Ormonde will make his appearance this year in the Duke of Westminster's colors.

—Fifty-one of Longfellow's get in 1886 started in 413 races, winning 68 and $77,116. The Bard leading with $41,895.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) Driving Park Association at its recent meeting elected George W. Archer President in place of Hon. Frederick Cook, who declined re-election. James M. Whitney was elected Vice President, and Mr. Henry Collins Secretary and Treasurer.

—John Porter, the English trainer, has forty-eight horses in training, including two belonging to the Prince of Wales, fifteen to the Duke of Westminster, thirteen to Lord Alington and Sir F. Johnstone, and the remainder the property of the Earl of Portsmouth Colonel Williams, John Gretton, Captain C. Bowling, W. Low and J. T. Mackenzie.

—Foxhill's double victory in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire is still fresh in the memory, and yet calamity seems to have attended all who were mixed up with the horse. One of his jockeys broke his neck, and another committed suicide. The owner is no longer a millionaire. The principal winner in the race is heavily in default, both for stakes and to the ring, and the commissioner who did the bulk of the business died in a lunatic asylum. Nor did any substantial benefit accrue to the trainer, who did his work so well.

—The English brood mare Vex was recently the victim of a singular accident. While in the stable a large elm tree fell on her box, and the mare was killed. Vex was an own sister to Galopin, the Derby winner of 1875. She ran in a number of races, the principal one in which she was successful being the Steward's cup at Goodwood in 1868. She was the dam, among others, of Tantrum, the dam of The Baron, the favorite for this year's Derby. Strange to say, the brood mare Flower of Dorset was in the same box, and La Trappe stood in the next one, but these escaped.

—Charity and Florence Fonso joined James McCormick's string at Brighton the other day, and it is said that W. L. Scott will continue to send some of his best to be handled by this able young trainer. Mr. Scott will allow Wanderer to remain in Kentucky, and has taken him to the Kenny Farm, near Lexington, Ky., where he already has eighty-eight head of stock. The stallion Kantaka (imp.), by Scottish Chief, dam Seclusion (Hermit's dam), by Tadmor, has also been sent to the Kenny Farm to serve.

—The following stringent rule has been made law by the Queensland (Australia) Turf Club: "If any horse be scratched within four clear days of the running of any race in which he is engaged the stewards or committee may call upon the owner for an explanation of or reasons for such scratching; and if such explanations or reasons be deemed not satisfactory by the stewards or committee they shall have power to disqualify the horse or the owner, or both, for such period as they may think fit, and to fine the owner in any sum not exceeding the value of the stake out of which his horse has been struck."

—The California State Agricultural Society opened a stake for foals of 1886, to be trotted for as yearlings, and has up to date twenty-one entries. The society has not established a precedent, but is following an experiment which, in the East, has invariably proved a failure. Here the very few yearling stakes were for half-mile heats, while the Sacramento event is to be a mile dash, a still harder task upon the tender baby trotters. We cannot congratulate the California State Agricultural Society upon the number of entries for its yearling stakes. The prevailing sentiment among breeders and practical horseman east of the Rocky Mountains is against trotting colts at so early an age. It is an imposition upon nature, sure to result in impairment of vitality. There is nothing whatever to be gained by trotting yearlings. No gain to the reputation of the sire, and no gain to the owner or breeder, as intelligent buyers will not invest in youngsters that took their first practical lessons on the track in their yearling form.

—Mr. Pierre Lorillard is endeavoring to sell Rancocas. It seems incredible to those who remember his former love for the place; but it is true, nevertheless. Mr. Withers told us last autumn that Mr. Lorillard had offered him the farm for a sum which we are not at liberty to state, as it was an offer to an old friend and associate, and was much less than Mr. Lorillard would take from any one else. But when Mr. Withers declined we thought we had heard the last of it, and that one day the historic trial ground of Parole, Iroquois, Pontiac, Wands and Dewdrop might revive its former glories. But Mr. Lorillard has no use for it now. He has no stock, and the place is an enormous one, and probably the most perfectly appointed in the world. It is estimated that he has spent $500,000 upon it in buildings, drainage, etc. As he is neither breeding nor racing now, it is a white elephant on his hands. There is little probability of any one in this country wishing it, and Mr. L. has given it into the hands of an agent, who will endeavor to make a sale in England, where, it is said, there is some prospect of a syndicate being formed to take the farm and stock it with fashionably-bred English blood and hold annual sales of yearlings.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

1887 —— 1887

LADIES' COATS AT COST.

Bartholomew is selling ladie's coats at cost. Hurry up if you wish to get one.

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1887 —— 1887

LOCAL ITEMS.

——J. B. Spangler, one of Potter twp's active citizens, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mrs. Mary Riter's sale will be at 1 o'clock, March 1st instead of 10 o'clock.

——Our old Democratic friend, J. B Heckman, of Gregg, gave the Reporter a call.

——A. V. Miller, at Pleasant Gap, will make sale of his personal property, and advertises same in Reporter.

— Every day in March—Sunday excepted—is taken up by a sale. What chances for good, big dinners!

——The personal property of the estate of John Harper, near this place, is advertised in Reporter at public sale.

——We haven't seen Geiss' lightning rod wagon out yet. Guess Dave don't scare at the little thunders of last week.

——Weather was damp and disagreeable Monday and Tuesday; Wednesday was springlike from above, but roads muddy.

——Mr. John Coldren, of Gregg, gave the Reporter a call. He informs us that many of the grain fields in his section look poorly.

——A public meeting, by the good templars, will be held in one of the churches on Friday night, with music and addresses. Free to all.

——An Iona (Mich.) man owns a turkey which has been trained to draw a sled. Poh! the REPORTER can beat that, it has a turkey which can draw a dozen of men around a table.

——Mr. Frank Bartholomew, formerly of Hublersburg, has become a citizen of our town. His flitting arrived on Tuesday. He will take charge of his brother Will's grainhouse, at the station.

——The Centre Democrat has been moved to the 2nd floor of the Conrad house. The Keystone Gazette will start up shortly on the 2nd floor of the building opposite M'Farlane's hardware.

——Chief Burgess Rishel in a letter to the council, recommended some needed improvements on walks and crossings, which however were not acted upon. The letter will be found in another column.

——D. C. Runkle shipped a car load of fine horses on Monday, also took with him two foxes captured in these parts. He expects to sell the Reynards to the city dudes who, no doubt, will have a fox hunt with them.

——A crowd of Centre Hallers took in the Aaronsburg convention last Saturday evening. They had a big time from reports, and in the language of the poet, they "painted 'er red." Nothing like keeping up the reputation of our little town.

——Rev. Kerr, the Presbyterian minister of this place, is absent on his vacation; visiting the charge of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, where he passed a pleasant pastorate of nine years. He expects to be away the balance of this month.

——Our neighbor, Mr. C. W. Fisher, who lately kept a grocery on Church st., is about to remove to Altoona where he will engage in the same business. Will, a son of Adam Thomas, will accompany him and assist in the store. Mr. Fisher is a veteran locomotive engineer, and was long in the service of the Penn'a rr.

——Henry Shafer, landlord at Spring Mills, will take possession of Kreamer's hotel stand at Millheim, next spring. Mr. Rook, the present occupant, intends to move to Berwick and run one of its hotels. We have not learned who will take possession of the hotel now occupied by Mr. Shafer at Spring Mills.

——Harter, of the Middleburg Post, explains in this way how he was able to save up sixteen hundred dollars with which to buy a house: "Good liquor can be had in Snyder county at 5 cents a drink, and, whereas our brethern of the quill in other counties being still compelled to pay the customary ten cents, is what keeps them so dang poor."

——Mr. J. W. Harter who had intended leaving Rebersburg for his old home in Gregg twp., has changed his mind, and will remain at the former place, where he has purchased the stock of goods of C. Loose, and will carry on the store on the cash and for produce principle. Success to John and the cash principle—let all gradually fall into the same plan.

——Mr. J. J. Gramley, one of Walker twp's most active Democrats, gave our sanctum a call. He speaks of the grain fields over there not having a promising look. He also thinks our old friend Mike Hubler deserves being re-elected for constable having served it so well Mr. Gramley intends moving on his own farm, near Rebersburg, in the spring.

FLORIDA.

Mr. George R. Wieland, of Harris township, who has spent several months in Florida, has written a lengthy letter to a friend at Linden Hall, descriptive of that state, from which we are permitted to copy the following extracts:

"I am very well able to understand why people come to Florida to spend the winter. I had an idea that it was always warm and pleasant. It is not so paradise like. One would have to go to the Burmudas to find a climate subject to none of the changes that give rise to such expression as "the vigors of climate." Frost very likely visits about all portions of the state every winter. Bananas are pretty well nipped at all places I have seen at present, and young plants for the early vegetable crop must usually be more or less protected until the 10th to the 20th of Jan. after which time the winter's severe cold snaps are considered about past. Grass grows nearly everywhere in the woods, and is green all winter, while the trees that shed their leaves are few, though vegetation does not have a bright green as in spring and summer. For weeks at a time, the days are balmy and bright and often you can sit in a room and read and write without a fire, though a warm fire is often necessary to comfort, when not working on even a sunny day. Four weeks ago, began a warm spell that gave us three weeks fine weather; the past four or six days have been foggy, rainy, damp and disagreeable. We have thus far had five cold snaps, lasting from one to five days. About Florida cold, the wind veers around to the N. or N. W., and every one looks for a breath from the snow and ice embraced countries to the north. The thermometer sinks to freezing sometimes, then the coldest spell of this winter, you could see frost on roofs and boards everywhere, though I did not see ice. We had no water out; I got shingles which were well frozen together. It had been raining a short time before, as near as I remember, this was about the 15th of Dec. The wind blew hard during the night, on which the frost fell that I speak of. We had no thermometer here, so I do not know what degree it was. The only ice I have seen, I saw on the 3rd or 4th of Jan. It was very thin, scarcely covering the water in the bucket, where it froze. * * *

I wish to say further of Florida. "Florida wild is not nice," said a man to me, and that struck me as a shrewd observation. There is something uncouth about it in a wild state. It is the possibilities in the way of production of tropical and chiefly semi-tropical fruits and flowers and plants, and the winter climate that brings it into notice, and all these are not such wonderful things above other countries. The "cracker" boy thinks apples as great a luxury as a Pa. urchin thinks oranges, and they (apples) can be put to many more uses. * *

A BRANCH RR.

A branch railroad from Coburn to Millheim, it often seemed to us, would be a project worth figuring on by those locally interested. The grade is very easy, the rails would only need to be light, and the rolling stock could consist of a small engine with an inexpensive passenger coach and a freight car or two. The total cost per mile would hardly be one-third that of the average ordinary cost of railroads per mile. The rolling stock above mentioned would be sufficient for passenger and freight traffic. The trade from part of Sugar valley, all Brushvalley and greater part of Haines and Penn twp's would be an item besides the convenience to the aforesaid localities.

As there is no rosy outlook for the Milton railroad going thro' Brushvalley—the northern route seeming to be preferred—the trade for such a branch to Millheim would not be interfered with. By estimating the amount of passenger and freight traffic that would use it, a basis might be had to figure on. The Penn'a rr. would permit its freight cars for shipping purposes to be used on such branch. There are shorter branches than this that pay, constructed by localities similarly situated. Why not get out a charter for the incorporation of the Coburn and Millheim RR. Co.? there is wealth enough there to put it through.

RIGHT-of-WAY.

The right-of-way cases along the railroad between the Gregg and Harris twp. lines are being closed up. The Tressler case, which was to be tried at court last week, was settled, by allowing Tressler $400, which the plaintiff agreed to.

In the case of Mr. Wm. Hennich, for right-of-way over his farm, a short distance east of Old Fort, Esq. Boal and ex-Sheriff Spangler, proceeded to Millheim, on Friday last, to confer with Mr. Hennich, and arranged the matter with that gentleman for the sum of $200, payable in one year without interest.

There is another unadjusted case, that of the Col. Taylor farm, at Old Fort. In this case the demand is considered unreasonably high, which has caused delay in adjusting it.

In these cases citizens of Centre Hall are the sufferers mainly as the money is to come out of their pockets.

IRON NOTES.

The following items may be of interest relative to the new iron industries at Bellefonte:

A 100 ton coke blast furnace is being erected by P. F. Collins & Co. Following are the stockholders: Peter Collins, Thomas Collins, Philip Collins, Frank McLaughlin, James Scott, [son of Thos. A. Scott, deceased,] Potts & Markoe, Philadelphia, Thos. A. Shoemaker, Bellefonte, and J. King McLanahan, Holidaysburg.

The Bellefonte Iron Company are erecting a coke blast furnace, which will have a daily capacity of about 100 tons. The height will be 70 feet and diameter of bosh 15 feet, and the hot air will be generated by three Whitewell stoves.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this method of expressing our thanks, and appreciation to the Centre Hall and Spring Mills congregations, for your cheery presence at the M. E. Parsonage Saturday evening last, and also for your expression of appreciation, and good will in the large and substantial donation you brought with you. Consisting of a variety of articles to numerous to mention. All useful and greatly prized. Thank you. With good will and best wishes we are yours.

PASTOR AND FAMILY.

Centre Hall Feb. 8th 1887.

Bill heads $2.25 per 1000. Letter heads $2.25 per 1000. Statements $2.25 per 1000. Sale bills $1, $1.25, $1.50. These are cash prices only. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

——People outside of Bellefonte will not feel jealous of the little boom that is in store for the county seat, from the iron works that are to be put in operation there soon—at least there should be no such feeling, for the benefits will be generally felt throughout the county. Mechanics and laborers will feel the good effects—an increased population at Bellefonte will require the erection of new houses, and will bring other enterprises that will add to the business activity of the town and vicinity.

But a large increase in the population of Bellefonte will be lastingly felt by our farming population because of the needed local market it will create for produce—increased demand, increased prices. We therefore look forward with much satisfaction to the good that is to result all around, if Bellefonte gets a boom. Many of the ore fields in the valley will be opened to supply the new furnaces from which the owners will realize thousands of dollars and hands will find employment all the year round in localities miles from the county seat.

—The following is a list of delegates in attendance upon the Good Templar convention which meets here to-day:

ROLL OF DELEGATES.—No. 270 Montoursville, Wm. Morgan, C E Bennett, T F Tule, J F Starr.

1366 Evening Home, Williamsport, Frank E Borden, A W Maxwell, T J Humes, R Cooper, Mrs A J Humes.

479 Laurel Lodge, Salladasburg, Alice Gildersleeve, Nettie Gildersleeve. Parmelia Wagner.

44, Lock Haven, Effie J Mingle, Ida Henry, B. Johnson, —— Sheavely, —— Johnson, Bertha George.

249, Renova, F C Eyster, O Wilbur, A P Good, A J Chamberlain, Maud Saunders, Florence Salada, Miss Brayden.

126, Centre Hall, Sarah Deininger, G W Krumbine, Chas Garis, Harry W Dinges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons owing on subscription to the Lutheran church, of this place, are requested to pay up, as funds are needed to meet payments due. It is earnestly hoped that all will be prompt to respond so as to avoid sending out a collector. Money can be paid in to any member of the Building Committee or to the Pastor.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies H. & F. Missionary Society, of the Centre Hall Luth. congregation will hold their anniversary in the church, on next Sabbath evening. The exercises will consist of music, recitations, etc. The public are invited to attend.

——J. C. Harper gave these headquarters a pop visit.

——Thomas Harper has opened a yard for the sale of soft coal at Aaronsburg.

——Judging from the constant calls upon Dr. Jacobs, whose services are demanded day and night, we infer there must be considerable sickness in this section, and amid it all it is gratifying to know he is meeting with unusual success when the extent of his practice is taken into consideration.

——Tusseyville, will hold a grand musical convention next week—books and boarding free—at Zion church, beginning 14, under direction of Prof. Bierley, ending with concerts Friday and Saturday evenings.

——The REPORTER was the first to make mention of Miss Puella Dornblaser, as a candidate for county superintendent of Clinton county. Nearly all the papers in central part of the state have since given the lady favorable mention.

——A new plaining mill has been started near Grove & Wolf's saw mill, by Ira Barger, where all kinds of plaining mill work will be done in first-class order. Mr. Barger is a skilled mechanic and boss carpenter, and will render satisfaction to all wanting plaining mill work.

——The leading tailoring establishment of Bellefonte, is the firm of S. U. Thompson & Co. They keep up with the latest styles and employ first class workmen. They keep the latest styles in the line of collars, ties and gent's furnishing goods. A visit to their store, next door to post office, will convince you.

——Rev. Steck, of Bellefonte, filled Rev. Fischer's pulpit, in the Lutheran church, at this place, on last Sunday evening, and preached a very learned discourse on the text, "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them,"

——Fence making time is drawing near and our farmers should look around for the best and cheapest material for that purpose. The link barb wire was extensively sold in this county last year by McFarlanes of Bellefonte, and has given entire satisfaction in all respects. It has proven itself the cheapest, best and most durable in the market. Write McFarlanes for prices.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CH'F BURGESS.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 9, 1886.

TO THE TOWN COUNCIL of Centre Hall:

Gentlemen:—I recommend the following: 1st, Filling up the gutter on Wilson street and make a crossing on the same. 2nd, Make crossing between A. Kerlin and James Lohr, and crossing between James Smith and W. P. Shoop; also, that the walks in front of Grumbine Bro's and James Lohr be constructed at once. 3rd, The crossing between Wm. Shirk and Mrs. Fleming is too narrow, also the crossing between J. F. Alexander and H. Kreamer is too narrow,—both should be made wider at once. 4th, I recommend the walk in front of Vanpelt & Shoops new building be constructed at once. 5th, The crossing between J. D. Murray and Harper & Kreamer's store is in bad condition and too narrow; the crossing between J. W. Henney's house and shop is too narrow and should be made wider at once; the crossing between John Emerick and Wm. Lohr should be constructed; the crossing between Miss Lib Runkle and J. C. Boal's is too low and should be raised; the walk in front of the Luth. parsonage should be constructed and a crossing at the alley between said parsonage and Mrs. Durst should be constructed at once. 6th, The walk in front of D. B. Brisbin's house, now occupied by Jas. Smeltzer, also Miss Snyder's and Samuel Shoop's walks should be constructed at once.

I would further recommend the passage of a resolution forbidding all boys under 16 years of age being on the street after 9 p. m., unless their parents are with them. Gentlemen, I hope and trust you will consider the above.

JOHN RISHEL, Ch. Burgess.

——Rev. Steck, of Bellefonte, is being urged for county superintendent, by his friends in Bellefonte. He is a very able man and would, no doubt, make a very good superintendent of schools.

——Go to Lewins' if you want a bargain in ready-made clothing. No deception in anything sold, and assortment complete for men and boy's clothing.

——Calla Lilly flour is all the go at Tyrone. Calla Lilly is the brand made by the Centre Hall roller mill, which is getting a reputation for manufacturing flour equal to any in market.

——Keep your eye on Prof. Mauger's card for the opening of Penns Valley Institute. The Professor has rendered the best satisfaction as an educator, and is a gentleman in every sense of the term.

——Thompsons and other business men at Lemont, are running on the cash system and find it works well for them. Let it be introduced all around—it will benefit the merchant and customer, be he farmer, mechanic or laboring man. Pay cash as you go, and you have a far happier life. The REPORTER has done a cash system on its side all along—we'd like to have it on the other side too.

——The Buffalo Run railroad is already having considerable passenger travel. The road is to be extended to Pine Grove Mills, perhaps the coming summer.

—All over the state the Republicans are organizing for the spring elections, to strengthen their party by electing none but Republicans to the local offices, and get their party in trim for 1888. Gov. Beaver has turned out all the Democratic clerks, big and little, and put in Republicans. The Republicans never play fool—let Democrats take the hint and show they won't be fools either.

SPRING MILLS.

While Mr. John Condo was crossing the mountain to Brush valley, on Monday, the horse fell, breaking the shafts.

The Evangelicals are holding a series of meetings at this place.

Miss Susie Long is threatened with an attack of fever.

Jas. Duck had his steam thresher at David Burds; in the meantime some boys got at it and broke it in a number of places.

MILLHEIM.

The protracted meeting in progress in the Evan. church at this place, under the officiation of Rev. Swengle, has become very interesting.

A band of musicians with tin horns passed through our town, we presume on their way to the concert at Aaronsburg, on Saturday afternoon, evidently just left loose somewhere.

A little son of A. C. Musser fell from the lower stairstep in the house on Friday and broke his arm.

Mr. Hicks, our new barber, occupies four rooms over the new Hardware, where he has moved his family and barber shop. He also set up two pool tables.

There was quite a combination of weather one day last week, rain, snow, sleet accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Rumor has it that Mr. Rook will leave this place in the spring and move to Berwick, and Mr. H. Shaeffer, of Spring Mills will take possession of the First National hotel of this place.

Mrs. Margaret Stover, the mother of Mrs. Geo Ulrich, is still confined to her bedby sickness. We hope she may recover soon.

W. J. Springer is packing his goods preparatory to moving to Lewisburg.

We understand E. H. Long, of the firm of D. S Kauffman & Co., has bought a store in Madisonburg and expects to move to that place in the near future.

AARONSBURG.

The revival meetings in the Lutheran church are still being held, and a goodly number have been converted, and still there are others under conviction who present themselves nightly for the prayers of the church.

Misses Gertie and Ida Russel, formerly of this place, now of Lewisburg, attended the concert on Saturday evening, and visiting are old acquaintances in the town.

Mr. James Lenker expects to raise about a thousand chicks during the coming summer. He has filled his incubator and has besides about a dozen hens sitting.

The convention which was in progress here during the past week, was a grand success in every respect. Great interest was manifested by the people of our staid old town in behalf of a successful convention. It opened with 73 singers on the stage on Tuesday evening and that number was increased to 130 participants ere the closing session. The amount realized for the church, was near a hundred dollars, the proceeds amounted to $120. The two concerts, Friday and Saturday evenings, were first-class and gave entire satisfaction. Lowell Meyer, as is usual, was the centre of attraction at the concerts. Rev. Yearick was president of the convention and managed the affairs with great skill. The convention was a pleasure and profit to our people. Potter twp. was well represented. A band (?) from Centre Hall attended the convention on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Adam Stover died at her home in the lower end of Brush valley on Sunday evening. Aged about 70 years. She was a daughter of Henry Stover of this place, and lived most of her life in Aaronsburg.

Elmer Weaver returned home from the Williamsport business college last week, bringing with him a first class business diploma.

The citizens of Aaronsburg showed their general hospitality during the past week in their agreeable style of entertaining strangers. Their homes were all open and a welcome extended to everybody present at the convention, a kindness which will long be remembered by many.

Aaronsburg looses one of its business men and Millheim is the gainer. Mr. Jack Sylvas has moved his eating saloon and confectionery store to that dull town up the road, where he must expect to starve.

Mrs. Aaron Weaver has been confined to the house for four weeks or more from a terribly sore toe. The entire nail has decayed, and the affection seems to be working toward the foot.

They say Shaeffer of Spring Mills will move to Millheim in the spring and Rook is going to Berwick, where he takes charge of a hotel.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETING.

The Democrats of Centre Hall will meet in the school house, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic boro' ticket.

D. J. MEYER, Chairman.

J. T. LEE, Sec'y.

—Typhoid fever has invaded the home of George Burd at Aaronsburg.

—Michael Harper of Aaronsburg, is in feeble health.

——We observe that the Republicans throughout the county are organizing to lay out the Democrats in all townships where it will be possible, at the election next Tuesday—in some places they expect Democrats to give 'em help on the sly.

——Mrs. Michael Stiver, of whose illness we made mention last week, is improving. Mrs. Sarah Neff is still quite feeble. Rev. Fischer is able to be about the house again, but has his arm shingled and carries it in a sling,

——George M. Boal denies that the winter has been damaging to the grain fields—he says there is nothing on the fields to be damaged. Now don't all get the blues at once.

——The sacrifice sale of Boots and Shoes still continues at E. L. Power's, next door to Bush's burnt block. Don't delay any longer if you want the best bargain ever offered in boots and shoes. None of these goods were touched or damaged by the fire and every article is as good as can be found in any store in the state. Don't miss this splendid opportunity to save money on an article you must have. The sacrifice sale still continues but the chances may be lost by waiting too long.

——Remember, S. U. Thompson & Co., Bellefonte, are making suits to order, at cost prices to reduce stock. They are the leading tailors of the town and keep up with the times.

——Our Reformed brethren are holding their district missionary meetings in the different congregations belonging to the Centre Hall and Aaronsburg charges. A number of ministers are in attendance to deliver addresses, and vocal music is rendered by the choirs to add to the attractions of these meetings.

——The Philad. Branch has marked down the price of overcoats and winter suits in order to close out stock before spring. Prices were low heretofore but are put down now to near cost, and a better bargain in clothing is not to be had in the state than Lewins offers.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill. says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c, per box by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

On 21 Dec., by Rev. Dotterer, Mr. Elias Miller and Miss Amanda Grimes, both of Miles.

On 23 Dec., by same, J. W. Gramley, of Rebersburg and Miss J. Sellers, of Logan Mills.

On January 27th, 1887, at the home of the bride, by Rev. Jno. Brubaker, Mr. Chas. M. McClintic, of Lock Haven Pa., and Miss Eva Huston, of Nittany, Pa

Jan'ry 27, 1887, by the Rev. D. S Monroe, D. D. Pastor M. E. Church Bellefonte, Pa, Francis McBath and Rachel Shuey, both of Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

In Hartleton, on 5, Mrs. Jacob Hickernel, aged 84 years.

In Lewis tp., Union co., on 2, Abraham Hufnagle, aged 70 years.

In Hartley tp., on 7, Henry Springer, aged about 53 years.

At Centre Hall, Feb. 3, Morris Edwin, infant son of William and Catherine Reed, aged 10 months and 27 days.

S. A. LIST,

LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. News papers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 10f2m

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on

KURTZ & SON.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

—O—

S. U. THOMPSON,

[Successor to W. I. Fleming & Co.,]

is selling of at cost to reduce stock.

An elegant line of

—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,—

O-Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Satchels, etc.-O

—O—O—††—O—O—

NECKTIES, SCARFS AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

is the finest and most complete ever brought to Bellefonte, and will be sold at bargains.

Suits made to order at cost prices.

—O—

WE MEAN BUSINESS

and will give you the best bargains of the season.

S. U. THOMPSON,

Next door to Post Office. Bellefonte

A fine new dwelling house on Main street, is for rent. Possession given April 1st. Apply at the REPORTER office. 4t

LETTING.—Sealed proposals for the erection of a two story frame dwelling house at Centre Hall, will be received until 1 p. m. Saturday Feb. 12 the right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved. For plans and specifications and further information apply to

2 KURTZ & SON,

Centre Hall, Pa.

LETTING.—Proposals for digging a cellar for a house in Centre Hall, will be received until 1 p. m. Saturday, Feb. 12. For further information apply to AARON HARTER,

2 Centre Hall, Pa.

—HIDES WANTED by Aaron Harter at Centre Hall station. Highest price paid in cash. tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly cash business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON.

3 Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

PENNS VALLEY INSTITUTE,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

This school will commence its Spring session of ten weeks, on Monday, April 11th, 1887. To all who contemplate attending school, we extend a hearty welcome to enter our school. The course of instruction will be adapted to the wants of the students.

TERMS:—Tuition per session, $5.00 to $8.00. For further information address

D. F. MAUGER, Principal,

Centre Hall, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at Pleasant Gap, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887,

11 Horses and Colts, 20 head of Cows and young cattle, the cows all bred to his Thoroughbred Holstein Fresien Bull, Lycoming Chief, No. 1648. 25 head of Thoroughbred Chester white Shoats for breeders, 2 Sows, with pig, 1 2-year old Boar, also all his Farming Utensils.

ABRAM V. MILLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the late residence of John Harper deceased, 1 mile east of Centre Hall, on TUESDAY, MARCH 1. 4 work horses, 1 Hamiltonian stallion 4 years old, broke to single or double driving, 3 heifers, 7 head of young cattle, 4 milk cows 1 breed sow, 4 shoats, 1 4 horse wagon, 1 2-horse Conklin wagon good as new, bob sled, sleigh, top buggy, 2 horse spring wagon, new Champion Binder, hay fork, rope and pulleys, Osborn combined machine, grain drill, hay rake, fanning mill, corn scraper, corn planter, Laurelton cultivator, small cultivator plows, harrows, 2 set of gears and harness, forks, chains, saddle and bridle, lead reins, 2 set check lines, double and single trees, new grain cradle, scythe, 2 cross cut saws, grind stone iron kettle, cider barrels, meat vessels, 2 sinks, bedsteads, parlor wood stove, and other household goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.

WM. HARPER,
R. M. MAGEE,
Adm'rs.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned 1¼ miles west of Potters Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, at 9.30 o'clock, the following personal property: 2 good mares, 1 a good driver, 3 cows, 10 head young cattle, good top buggy, 1 2 horse wagon, 1 pair bob sleds, fanning mill, cutting box, Buckeye reaper, grass mower, hay ladders, hay rope, and pulleys with harpoon, cultivator, good plow 2 harrows, double and single trees, cow chains, forks, rakes, grain cradle, mowing scythe horse power and machine with shaker, 2 men's saddles, 1 side saddle, sulkey corn cultivator, lot of horse gears, grind stone, also household furniture, ten plate stove, coal stove, 3 cupboards, sink, dining table, meat bench, spinning wheel and reel, and many other articles. MARY F. STIVER.

Samuel, William and M. F. Stiver, Ext'rs.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, at 10 o'clock, 1 bay mare, 1 roan mare in foal 1 sorrel colt 3 years old, 1 yearling colt, 3 milk cows, 2 will be fresh about 1st of April, 6 head young cattle, 1 2-year old bull, 1 Holstein heifer, 8 shoats 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, top buggy, 1 pair new bob sleds, 1 pair light bob sleds, 1 Keystone reaper and mower combined, sleigh, hay rake, ¼ interest in Geiser separator and horse power, hay fork, rope and pulleys, fanning mill, straw and fodder cutter, work bench and lot of carpenter tools, plows, harrows, cultivators, corn scraper, rakes, forks, shovels' set single harness, set 2-horse tugs, grain drill, corn planter, cook stove, self feed coal stove, with register, sewing machine 4 bedsteads and bedding, copper kettle, iron kettle, lounge, chairs, 60 gal. cider vinegar, lot of bee boxes and many other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale. MRS. AGNES CROTZER.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned at Centre Hall, MARCH 5, 2 work horses, 1 cow, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 1-horse wagon, open buggy, sleigh, sled, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plow, hay ladders, rakes, forks chains, horsegears, double set tug harness single set tug harness buggy harness, good saddle, bridles, collars, lot of hay and fodder, lot of iron, 1 coal stove, and other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. WM. LOHR.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned, at Tusseyville, on TUESDAY, MARCH 1, at 1 o'clock, set of blacksmith tools, 2 bellows, harrow, cultivator hokey plow, South Bend plow, good as new, two-horse sled, 2-horse wagon, buggy, good Osborne reaper and mower combined, good fanning mill, hay ladders, grind stone, hay rope, double and single trees, spreads, all kinds of chains, forks, rakes, shovels, dung hooks, open rings and links, hay by the ton, set single harness, 2 set tug harness, collars, bridles, halters, 9 shoats, good breeding sow, Berkshire breed, with pig, come in about last of March, 2 good work horses, good breeding mare with foal, colt, rising 1 year old, 3 good cows with calf, will be fresh in March, 2 good bulls, 3 spring calves, lot of good old iron, and many other articles. MRS. A RITER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned, one mile west of Centre Hill, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1887, at 12 o'clock, the following personal property: 2 4-year old horses, matches and well broken, yearling colt, 3 cows, 2 fresh, 2 heifers, 6 shoats 1 good top buggy, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 truck wagon, new double sled, hay and straw by the ton, harrows, plows, South Bend corn planter, and all kinds of farming implements, all kind of blacksmith tools, also wagon maker and carpenter tools, circular saw, good as new, 1 cut-off and 2 rip saws, 1 straw and fodder cutter, lot of lumber, walnut and oak, also a set of shoemaker tools and bench, lot of spring wheat, lot of meat, pork and beef, new cook stove, coal stove, 2 iron kettles, meat vessels, sink, chairs, tables, 2 writing desks, doughtray, bedsteads, tubs, tinware, cans and canned fruit, and many other articles.

S. P. RUBLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile east of Farmers Mills, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887, at 12 o'clock, 4 work horses, Aldermey bull, 5 heifers, 4 yearling calves, 3 shoats, 5 milk cows, 2 breeding sows, broad wheeled 4-horse wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 2-horse sled, family sleigh, buggy, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, self rake reaper, new Osborn mower, grain drill, hay rake, fanning mill, corn scraper, cultivators, plows and harrows, 2 sets of yankee gears, a large lot of harness, chains, grain cradle, etc. JOHN H. BARE.

Jas. Leitzell, auct.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Wheat 91; No 1 Penn'a 95; No 2 Delaware 91. Corn 47. Oats, white, 38. Chickens extra, dres'd, 13c. Creamery butter 30a32. Eggs 20.

Spring Mills, Dec. 14.—Red wheat 80, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 35; roll butter 20; eggs 18; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 5 to 6; Cloverseed 5 to 7c lb. Cream 23. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	$ 22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	22	Eggs	15
Ham	12	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	40

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	$ 4 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

burg, on

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.